

Israelis 'killed Palestinian in Spain'

MADRID (R) — A Palestinian was shot dead in Madrid Monday and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) blamed the killing on the Israeli secret service. A man approached Nabil Aranki Wadi, 34, from behind as he walked in the street near his home and shot him twice in the back of the head, police said. The PLO's Madrid office, in a statement to the Spanish national news agency, EFE, said the Israeli secret service organisation, Mossad, was responsible for the shooting. EFE said police had established that Mr. Wadi had returned to Madrid from Beirut several days ago on an Iraqi passport. He was born in Haifa, had lived in Spain since 1972 and studied pharmacy in the western Spanish town of Salamanca, EFE said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Habib holds talks with Israelis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Israeli leaders Monday in his efforts to prevent a breakdown of the uneasy ceasefire in South Lebanon. Mr. Habib, architect of the ceasefire, arrived in Israel from Lebanon on Sunday and had two hours of talks Monday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir were called in halfway through the discussion. "We had a good meeting," the U.S. envoy told reporters. Mr. Habib, on his fifth Middle East mission since a Syrian-Israeli crisis erupted last April, declined to disclose details. He was scheduled to have further talks with Mr. Sharon and Mr. Shamir. Mr. Habib is planning to go to Damascus on Tuesday, continue to Saudi Arabia and then return to Israel for another round of talks.

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PLO issues pledge to abide by truce

BEIRUT (A.P.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has issued a new pledge to abide by a ceasefire with Israel in southern Lebanon but asserted it would continue commando warfare with Israeli-occupied territories. The pledge, made in Beirut by a PLO's top military commander, was published as U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib was in Israel after visiting Lebanon on the second leg of a new Middle Eastern shuttle designed to prevent the collapse of the seven-month-old ceasefire which helped negotiate last July. "We commit ourselves not to stage any operations from Lebanese territory as long as the enemy refrains from such operations," said Khalil Wazir, code-named Abu Jihad, who is commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolution.

Iraq urges Third World solidarity

BEIRUT (R) — An Iraqi leader called on Third World countries Monday to unite in the face of what he termed the intransigent stand of world imperialism towards a just economic system. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), was opening a meeting in Baghdad of experts from the Group of 77 which includes over 100 developing nations. It quoted Mr. Ibrahim as saying Third World countries should "join hands in confronting the intransigent attitude of world imperialism towards the search for a just economic system."

Kuwait denies emir urged Soviet ties

KUWAIT (R) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Monday denied having said in an interview that Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf states should establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to show their neutrality. The Kuwait News Agency said the emir had never granted an interview to the Lebanese magazine Al Aftak which quoted the emir as saying he had put the proposals to Kuwait's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

2 more bombs explode in Beirut

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Explosions wrecked a large Persian carpet store and the entrance to a Lebanese bank in two separate neighborhoods in West Beirut overnight, bringing the bombing toll to 16 explosions within 18 days, police reported Monday. A police spokesman said there were no fatalities in the two latest blasts in West Beirut's Hamra and Verdun neighborhoods.

Iran executes 5 on spying charges

BEIRUT (A.P.) — The regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has executed five more persons on charges of spying for Iraq, the official Iranian news agency reported Monday. The announcement of the latest executions came hours after Khomeini pleaded with his revolutionary police force, the Komitahs, to safeguard the Islamic revolution which took power in Iran more than three years ago. Tehran Radio, in an apparent effort to bait rumors that Khomeini was in poor health, broadcast a tape of his 15-minute speech to Komitah leaders who had gone to visit him in his North Tehran residence.

Red Cross involved in POW visits

GENEVA (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is trying to arrange family visits to prisoners on both sides of the Iran-Iraq conflict, ICRC head Alexandre Hay said Monday. Both Baghdad and Tehran have agreed in principle to allow four members of each prisoner's family to visit their relative, probably in Kuwait, he told a press conference here. ICRC officials are now studying how to arrange the visits, which could involve up to 40,000 people, he said.

Saudis deny written conditions on AWACS

RIYADH (A.P.) — The defence minister of Saudi Arabia has angrily denied reports that he had signed an agreement with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger containing conditions on the manning and use of five AWACS radar planes, to be supplied to the kingdom under terms of an \$8.5-billion arms deal. "These baseless and malicious lies are circulated by certain news agencies under Zionist pressure," Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz said in an interview with the London-based, Arabic magazine Al Sharq Al Awsat.

Excerpts from the interview, to be published Tuesday, were made available Monday night. Sultan was commenting on reports quoting Pentagon sources to the effect that Mr. Weinberger, during his talks with Prince Sultan last month, had obtained Saudi consent to specific language about

assurances on use of the ultra-sophisticated spy planes. Some reports had indicated the assurances include participation by American crew in piloting and manning the AWACS.

Talks with Mzali

In Riyadh, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali and Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had detailed talks on bilateral relations Monday, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

It quoted a Tunisian official as saying that the talks, on the second day of a visit to Riyadh by Mr. Mzali, also covered Middle Eastern developments, including the Palestinian problem, and world questions of mutual concern. Mr. Mzali was expected to sign an economic cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia, his first stop in a Gulf tour.

Begin, Eitan reportedly in clash over Sinai settlers

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan was at the centre of a controversy Monday over reported remarks suggesting that he sympathised with opponents of the handover of Sinai to Egypt next month.

Two radio stations said Prime Minister Menachem Begin had threatened Gen. Eitan with dismissal over remarks he reportedly made on Sunday at a military roadblock set up to stop opponents of the handover from entering north Sinai.

Mr. Begin's office later denied that the prime minister had threatened the general with dismissal.

Gen. Eitan was quoted as telling opponents of the move that he would "speak to whoever has to be spoken to in order that everything will return to its former state."

The radio stations quoted Defence Minister Ariel Sharon as telling a parliamentary committee that Mr. Begin had threatened Gen. Eitan with dismissal if he made similar statements.



His Majesty King Hussein receives at the Royal Court Monday Socialist members of the European Parliament who are on a fact-finding visit to Jordan. (Petra photo)

U.N. says Iraq, Iran remain far apart on war

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran and Iraq remain far apart on the central issues of their 17-month-old war, the U.N. said Monday following the latest trip to the area by its special peace emissary, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

But U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mr. Palme, who returned to Stockholm Monday after his fifth visit to Tehran and Baghdad, remained convinced that a peaceful and honourable settlement was possible, a U.N. spokesman added.

A statement issued after a telephone conversation Monday between the secretary general and Mr. Palme said the governments of both Iran and Iraq stated they had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the other country."

"Both stated that they had no territorial ambitions, and both expressed the wish to achieve a lasting peace," the U.N. spokesman said.

"Mr. Palme welcomed these statements as evidence of the desire of Iran and Iraq to end the

conflict through peaceful means. However, he is of the view that their positions are still far apart on the central issues of the conflict."

The secretary general and Mr. Palme were "dismayed at the continuation of the war and the great loss of life, human suffering and material destruction," the spokesman said.

"They remain convinced that it is possible to reach a peaceful and honourable settlement which would safeguard the legitimate interests of both countries."

The discussions were also linked to an outline for a comprehensive settlement presented to the two sides during Mr. Palme's previous trip to the region last June, together with "new ideas and some changes in approach."

Neither last June's proposals nor the new elements have been made public.

The secretary general and Mr. Palme would remain in contact with the two governments to determine how the U.N. could continue to assist in the search for peace, the spokesman added.

Jordan calls on Europe to shoulder responsibility towards Palestinians

By Maaz D. Shukayr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan called on Western Europe Monday to play a more active role in efforts to bring about a just and global peace in the Middle East.

The call was made by His Majesty King Hussein and two leading Jordanian officials when they received a delegation representing Socialist members of the European parliament.

The delegation, led by Ernst Glinne, leader of the Belgian parliament's Socialist group, arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, King Hussein stressed "the importance of a European role in contributing to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

This is necessitated by "the close links and common interests between Europe and the Arab World," Petra quoted the King as saying in reporting on his meeting with the seven-member delegation at the Royal Court Monday afternoon.

During the meeting, attended by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni and Chief of Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, King Hussein condemned "Israel's aggressive practices, whose objective is to change geographic, demographic and economic character of the occupied Arab territories," Petra said.

The King indicated that it is Israel, and not an extra-regional power, that threatens the Middle East, including the oil-rich fields in the Arabian Gulf.

He elaborated on "the repeated Israeli acts of aggression on Arab territory and remote targets in the Arab World," such as Israel's extensive bombing of Beirut last July and its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June of the same year.

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem struck the equally important note of Israeli expansionism during his meeting Monday morning with the European delegation, who will be reporting to the European Parliament's Socialist group in preparation for a planned motion aimed at reviving the stalled European Middle East initiative.

Mr. Qasem accused Israel of "misleading" Europe by claiming that it Israel was a "small democracy surrounded by a sea of Arab hostility," according to Petra.

Mr. Qasem accused successive governments in Israel of "striving to gain time and to establish a status quo through establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories," the number of which now exceeds 175 in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The foreign minister urged the European governments to "put an end to the grave consequences of this false concept of Israeli security."

The delegation, which comprises members from Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy and The Netherlands, also visited the Upper House of Parliament, where they were told by Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni of "Arab concern" over the European countries' policy in the Middle East.

Citing the Council of Europe's Political Committee's decision to hold a meeting in occupied Jerusalem as a "pro-Israeli measure that violates United Nations and Security Council resolutions," Mr. Talhouni said "clouds are enveloping the European stand."

Mr. Ernst Glinne then spoke emphasising that the Socialist group in the European Parliament will demand the implementation of the resolutions issued on the Middle East and adhering to them. "The Palestinians have the right to determine their own future by themselves," he added.

Mr. Glinne said that it is time to end Israel's intransigence in the area, and pointed out that the Socialist group will ask their governments to recognise the right of Palestinians to self-determination "because they have every right to this and to the establishment of their state on their national soil."

Speaking about the participation of the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the Sinai force, Mr. Glinne said that these countries agreed to participate in the force "only to ensure that Israel would withdraw from Sinai."

Sudan accuses Libya of planting bomb

KHARTOUM (R) — A car bomb exploded near Khartoum's main oil depot Sunday, destroying a truck but causing no casualties, the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) reported Monday.

Police said two other explosive devices had been defused, but declined to give further details. SUNA quoted a police spokesman as saying no arrests had been made so far, but investigations showed that "Libya and communists were connected with the bombing."

Police said the bomb was placed in a pick-up truck close to the capital's main oil depot at Al Shagara, in south Khartoum.

Police said they had discovered that other important places had become targets for sabotage, SUNA reported, but did not elaborate.

Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of trying to destabilise Sudan, Africa's largest state.

Last November several bombs exploded in the

capital, but no one was injured, while last summer two people were killed by an explosion at the Chad embassy here.

Sudan accused Libya of being behind the embassy bombing. SUNA said that fragments found near Sunday's blast were similar to the explosives used in the embassy attack.

The Sudanese News Agency Monday accused Libyan agents of exploiting riots in Sudan last January by students protesting against government austerity measures which increased the price of sugar by 60 per cent and of petrol by 30 per cent.

"Security men have come to find out that Libya and communists are behind Sunday's sabotage act and we have been following, during the past months, the activities of the Libyan agents in Sudan who tried to exploit the recent student riots to carry out sabotage acts," it quoted a state security source as saying.

China, U.S. renew pledge on ties

PEKING (R) — China and the United States have pledged to overcome their differences and to uphold the principles of the Shanghai Communiqué issued during former President Richard Nixon's historic visit to China 10 years ago.

The U.S. embassy and the Chinese Foreign Ministry Monday released texts of letters exchanged between Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan affirming their intention to further develop Sino-American relations despite tension over Mr. Reagan's plans to sell fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

The letters were dated Sunday to mark the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué, but neither referred directly to Mr. Reagan's plans to sell F-5 fighters to Taiwan.

President Reagan said in his letter to Mr. Zhao that he wished "to declare my government's willingness to work with our counterparts in Beijing (Peking) to overcome differences and deepen U.S.-China ties."

Mr. Zhao declared in his letter to Mr. Reagan that so long as both countries honoured the principles of the Shanghai communiqué, the U.S. and China would "overcome the obstacles currently existing in the relations between the two countries."

The Shanghai Communiqué was issued after meetings between Mr. Nixon and Chinese leaders in 1972 and expressed U.S.-Chinese agreement to coexist peacefully and work towards normal relations.

Jaruzelski, Brezhnev begin talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, began talks in Moscow Monday with President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials after arriving to a warm welcome from the Kremlin.

President Brezhnev and colleagues from the Soviet leadership turned out to greet the Polish army chief in a style that stressed Kremlin support for Gen. Jaruzelski's two and a half months of military rule.

The visit is Gen. Jaruzelski's first trip outside Poland since he declared martial law on Dec. 13 and his first meeting with Kremlin leaders since last August, when as prime minister he saw Mr. Brezhnev in the Crimea.

During talks expected to last two days, the Polish leader is likely to come under Soviet pressure to continue a hard line against liberal reformers and to resist calls for the release of interned trade unionists, Western diplomats said.

But the warm welcome he was given at the start of the visit was meant as a clear demonstration that the Kremlin stood behind his military government and approved of his tough measures to curb opposition to the authorities, they added.

Gen. Jaruzelski was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jozef Czerwinski, parliament member Zbigniew Messner and Deputy Defence Minister Florian Swicki, said by many Western analysts to be driving force behind the military government.

Lech Walesa reported well

GENEVA (R) — Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have visited Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa in Poland and found his condition satisfactory, the group's president said on Monday.

But Alexandre Hay told a press conference he could not reveal where or when they saw Mr. Walesa, who has been detained since martial law was declared on Dec. 13.

Three Red Cross teams have seen 1,035 detainees in six camps since the organisation was granted its first prison visits in the Soviet bloc on Jan. 22, he said.

This meant the ICRC has seen about one quarter of the more than 4,000 people detained in Poland.

An ICRC official told reporters in Warsaw last week that the Red Cross had visited 21 detention camps.

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February 1982

NATIONAL

U.S. weather device found in desert

Mysterious traveller lands in Jordan

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — What would you do if you saw an odd-shaped device dropping down from nowhere into your garden or on the street? Some would probably start having nightmares about the impending invasion of extraterrestrial creatures. Some might not be bothered at all.

Things were different for American engineer Robert Thomas. Two weeks ago, Mr. Thomas and his colleagues, working with Wilbur Smith consultants for the soon-to-be-built Juweideh-Azraq desert highway — 30 kilometres

southeast of Amman, came upon an American-made radiosonde.

The radiosonde, a scientific device to measure the temperature, pressure, humidity and wind, was found lying on the right shoulder of the road, attached to a flattened plastic parachute. The device did not stir the curiosity of one local, who called it the "thing" — but for Mr. Thomas "it brought a whiff from home." He told the Jordan Times that it had apparently been carried by a helium-filled balloon which burst in a storm, leaving the device to come down together with its parachute.

Intrigued by the strange-looking white plastic device, Mr. Thomas dismantled it. There was a radio transmitter, "which was

not working," he said, and a conical cover. The lead battery was also out of order.

However hard he tried to visualise how the radiosonde operated, Mr. Thomas — who is familiar with electrical devices — could not solve the riddle.

The radiosonde, made in the United States, bears an inscription reading: "Property of the United States government NOAA, National Ocean and Atmospheric Association, Weather Data Bureau." The real puzzle, which Mr. Thomas spent many hours trying to solve, was the fact that it dropped in the Middle East. He said that the device had clearly been expected to drop in the United States, since it bears instructions

saying that whoever finds it should mail it to the NOAA.

But the mailing directions and the address were missing, Mr. Thomas said. They were probably inscribed on a tag which came off when the radiosonde landed, he conjectured.

Mr. Thomas said he also doubted that it was launched in the United States. "Since it dropped here, it might have been launched from Turkey or some other Middle East country," he said.

The 600-gramme radiosonde has also turned out to be an ungainly mail package. Mr. Thomas said that he would send it by person to the States, "provided the NOAA would send me details of the device."



King Hussein presents a prize to one of the excellent graduates Sunday (Petra photo)

New class of pilots get their wings

AMMAN (Petra) — A new class of pilots graduated on Sunday at a Royal Jordanian Air Force base, in a ceremony under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

The King conferred wings on the graduates and distributed cups to those who excelled in their flight training.

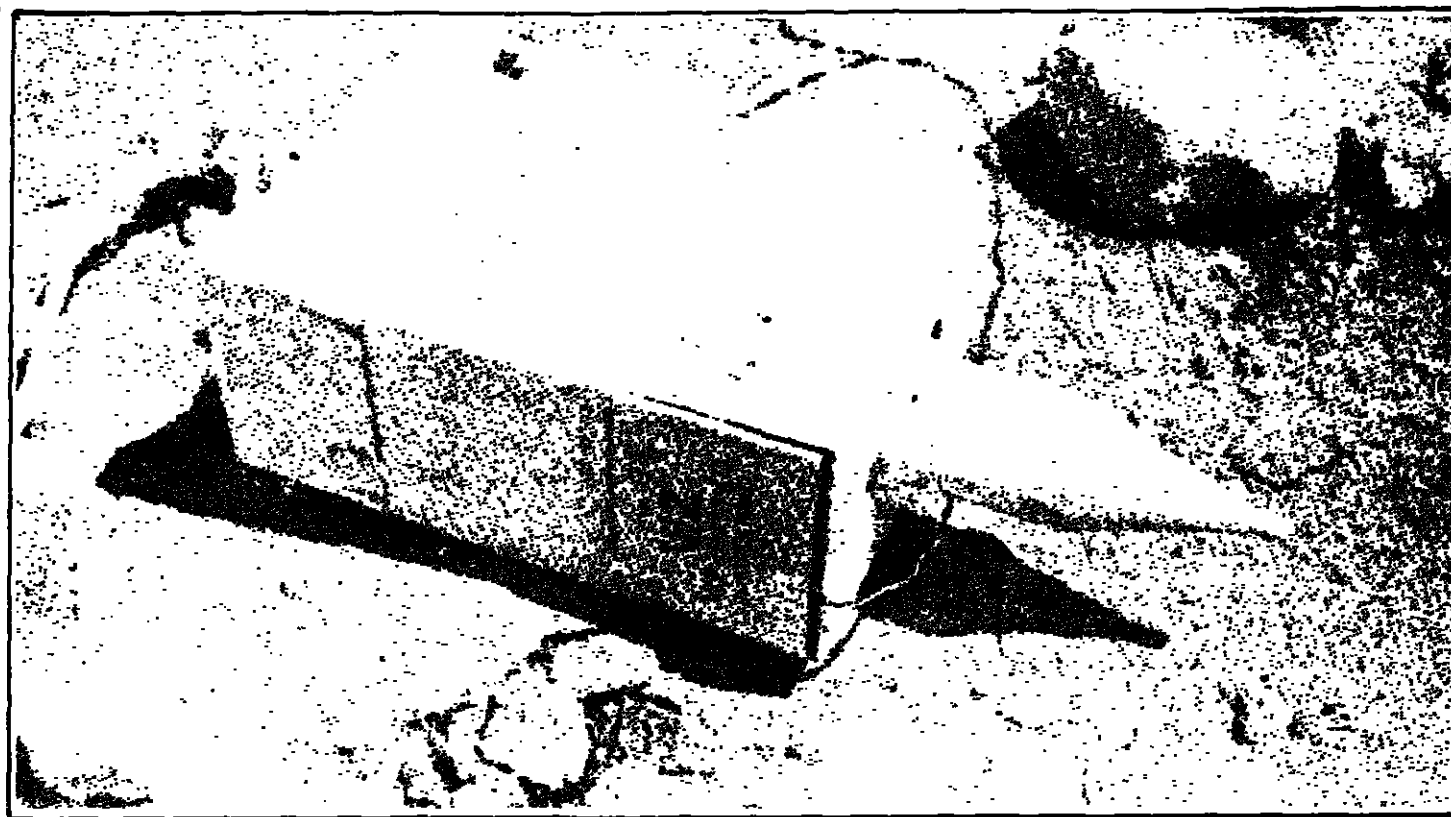
In an address to the graduates, King Hussein told them they would be joining their comrades in arms to defend the Arab homeland. "With the determination of youth and the steadfastness of men," he said, "we shall achieve our goals." He recalled the achievements of the Great Arab Revolt, and said that today's Arabs must remain united to fulfill that heritage.

King Hussein expressed his

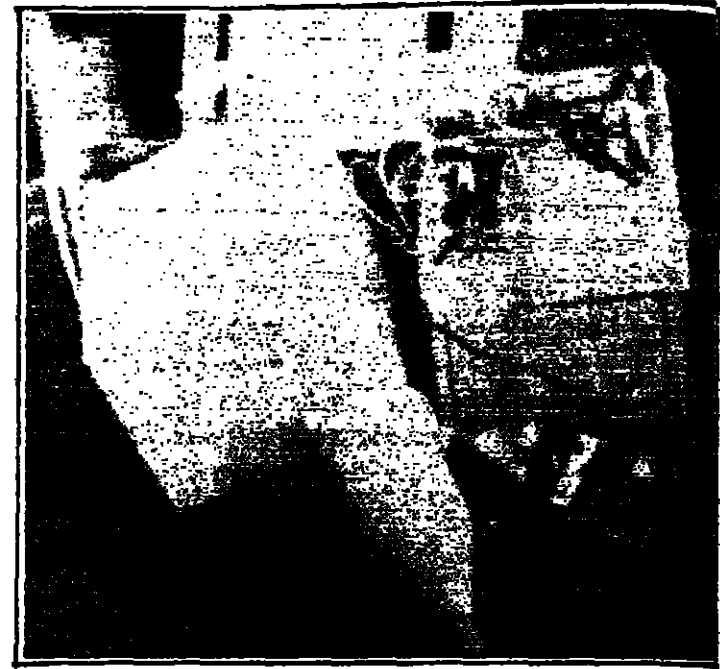
pride in the members of the Jordanian family, the officers and men of the Armed Forces. He said the Air Force would remain in the forefront, ready for all sacrifices. Finally, he congratulated the new pilots on their achievement.

After the King's address, the director of the royal academy spoke, expressing his pride and pleasure to receive King Hussein while celebrating the graduation of a new fighter pilot group, whose members he said are an example of courage, loyalty and sacrifice; and who had completed their training and passed with flying colours.

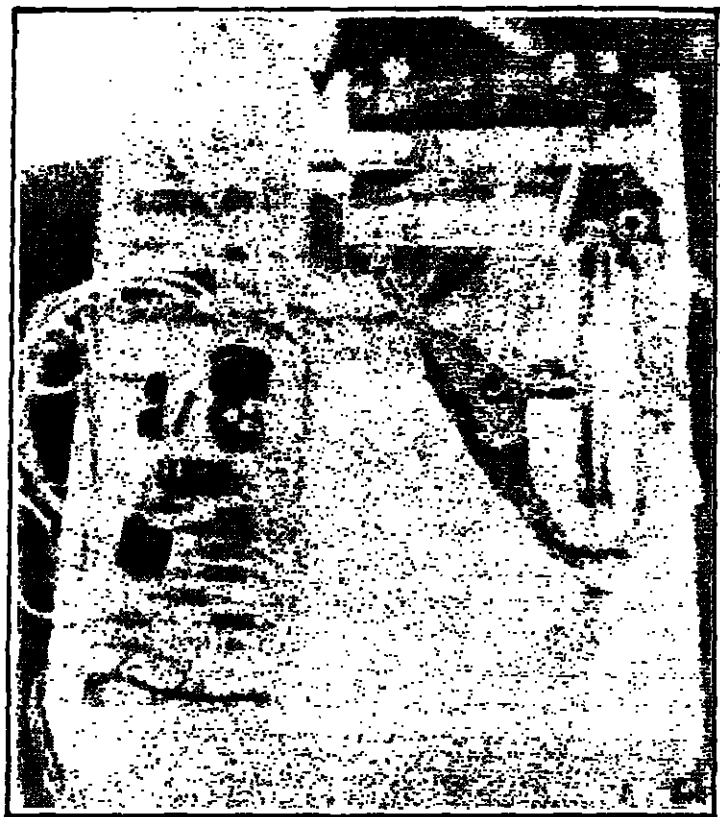
The graduation ceremony was also attended by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the commander of the Air Force and a number of Air Force officers.



The radiosonde lies where it originally fell, with cryptic message appealing to the finder



The device was dismantled by the curious Mr. Thomas



Close-up of the puzzling works (Photos by Zaid Goussons)

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Iraqi officials confer with Badran

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office on Monday afternoon the president of the General Federation of Farmers' Cooperative Societies in Iraq, Mr. Karim Al Jasim, who was accompanied by the chairman of the Agricultural and Commercial Committee at the Iraqi National Council, Mr. Hashem Qaddouri. During the meeting, they reviewed agricultural relations between the two countries and the existing cooperation between the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the Iraqi cooperative federation.

Glass factory closed for health violations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Zarqa District Officer Salem Al Qudah has decided to close the glass factory in Al Musheirfeh following the Public Safety Committee's findings about the factory's harmful effects on public health. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday. The paper quoted Mr. Qudah as saying that after a complaint had been received, the committee inspected the factory and found that it lacked the necessary health requirements. He was quoted as saying that the factory will be closed as of Monday, until further notice.

2 envoys get additional posts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Jordan's ambassador in Bonn as non-resident ambassador to Sweden, and Jordanian Ambassador to the United States Abdul Hadi Al Majali as non-resident ambassador to Mexico. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday.

Mafrq to get emergency centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Defence Directorate is considering changing the Mafrq Civil Defence Department into an emergency service centre with fire brigade facilities in order to service Azraq, H-4 and H-5. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday. It quoted Civil Defence Director Khaled Al Tarawneh as saying that the directorate will supply the new centre with all the required staff and equipment.

University chief receives 2 delegations

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali received on Monday a visiting Qatari educational delegation under Education Ministry Cultural Affairs Director Abdul Rahman N'mah. Dr. Majali affirmed to the delegation that the university's consultancy centre will serve the Arab area in technical and consultancy domains, and promised to increase the number of seats allocated to Qatari students at the university within the limits of available resources. The two sides also discussed ways to strengthen and develop educational cooperation between Jordan and Qatar. Meanwhile, a delegation from the University of Aston in Birmingham, England also visited the University of Jordan and met with Dr. Majali, who briefed them on the development of education in Jordan. He emphasised that the university concentrates in its educational system on quality, not on quantity. He also said there are 500 foreign students from 30 countries, enrolled at the university.

Flight forecasting seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day regional seminar on air traffic movement forecasting began in Amman on Monday. The seminar is organised by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Representatives of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Middle East Airlines, Saudia, Kuwaiti Airways and the Arab federation of air transport are attending. Participants in the seminar will hear lectures on air traffic forecasting, to be delivered by top Alia executives.

Cabinet approves air agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has ratified an air transport agreement between Jordan and Sri Lanka, and authorised the Jordanian ambassador in India to sign on behalf of the Jordanian government. The cabinet has also approved the participation of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in several international tourist exhibitions which will be set up this year.

U. of J. professor due at audit confab

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of an international conference on accountability which will be held in the United States in April. Dr. Na'im Dubnash, a professor at the Economy and Commerce Faculty of the university of Jordan, will represent the university at the conference. Dr. Dubnash will submit to the conference a working paper on the current condition of auditing in the Arab countries, and ways to improve the profession.

Tal meets Omani educators

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal received at his office on Monday morning the participants in the second seminar of Omani directors of education. Dr. Tal said his ministry is prepared to render all possible assistance to Oman in education affairs. The six-week seminar ended in Amman on Sunday. It included educational and administrative lectures and instruction of interest to educational directors, helping them make decisions on administrative conduct, educational supervision, examinations and legislation. The Omani delegation also visited Yarmouk University and met with university President Adnan Badran.

Tunisian labour official due today

AMMAN (Petra) — The employment director at the Tunisian labour ministry, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Bawazidi, will arrive in Amman from Tunis on Tuesday for a three-day visit. Mr. Bawazidi will initial a bilateral labour agreement regulating the employment and exchange of manpower between Tunisia and Jordan.

Committee meets on health conditions

AMMAN (Petra) — The higher committee for combatting cholera met on Monday under Health Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Al Subehi. The committee discussed health conditions in Jordan, particularly as regards drinking water, irrigation water and the causes of disease. The committee adopted several recommendations concerning precautionary measures to protect public health during the summer season.

Bribe offerer gets 3 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Malik Mumin Shabib to a three-month prison term for offering a bribe to a public servant. The court has also sentenced three merchants to prison terms ranging from one to two months, and fines of JD 100 to JD 200 each, for violation of Supply Ministry regulations. The military governor approved these sentences on Monday.

Queen visits planning council



AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday visited the National Planning Council (NPC), where she was briefed by NPC officials on the council's growth and its duties in planning, financing, and technical and economic studies related to the development plans in the country. Queen Noor also heard an explanation of cooperation between the public and private sectors to

make development succeed, as well as the economic and technical cooperation between Jordan and Arab and friendly countries and international organisations which are participating in the implementation of development plans. Queen Noor toured the various sections of the NPC and saw the nature of work in these sections.

Canadian educator holds talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian-Canadian talks began at the Ministry of Education on Monday, on the development of educational and cultural relations between the two countries. Ontario Minister of Education Betty Stevenson, who arrived in Amman on Sunday, headed the Canadian side, and Education Ministry Secretary General Dhihani Ra'fat headed the Jordanian side.

The two sides discussed the possibility of Jordan's benefiting from the Canadian experience in educational technology, particularly the use of computers. Dr. Stevenson gave a brief explanation of the Canadian experience in this connection.

Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal received Dr. Stevenson at his office on Monday. They reviewed Jordanian educational achievements and the country's aspirations to utilise technology to develop the quality of education in Jordan.

Dr. Stevenson also visited the Dead Sea area and the Jordan Valley, where she saw agricultural development projects. She also visited the comprehensive school for girls in Amman.

Mufti meets Karak women

KARAK (Petra) — Social Development Minister Ibrahim Al Mufti met in Karak on Monday with representatives of women's groups in Karak Governorate, to promote the recently-founded Federation of Jordanian Women.

Mrs. Mufti urged Karak women to play a more active role in national education to cope with the challenges facing the Arab Nation. She called for the resources of all women's groups to be pooled to boost the federation, and said the ministry is serious about opening rural societies to help the growth of rural women.

Mrs. Mufti opened Al Adnaniyah charitable society building, and asserted the role of societies in raising the standards of social services in the rural areas. The society includes a centre for child care capable of housing 50 five and six-year-old children.

Shobak rally declares support for initiative for Yarmouk Force

MA'AN (J.T.) — Citizens in Shobak District of Ma'an Governorate held a popular rally on Monday in support of His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the Yarmouk Force to aid Iraq. The rally was attended by representatives of popular organisations; women; professional, labour and agricultural sectors; students, youth, tribal leaders; mayors and heads of village councils, and a huge crowd.

At the end of the rally, the participants issued resolutions praising King Hussein's initiative to support Iraq's war against Iran. They also called on citizens to volunteer in the Yarmouk Force to help Iraq. The participants denounced the "defeatist stands" by certain parties towards Iraq, which is fighting a just war.

The participants, totalling some 13,000 citizens, sent cables of support to King Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Meanwhile, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, published a list of contributions made on Monday by citizens, companies, organisations and tribes to the Yarmouk Force. The contributions totalled some JD 51,500.

Iraqi artist's work ranges from abstract to figurative

AMMAN (J.T.) — On show at the Iraqi Press Section premises this week are the oil paintings of Iraqi artist Muhim Al Sharraf.

This exhibition is the 12th held by Ms. Sarraf since her maiden show, which took place in Kuwait in 1968. Solo shows of the work of this graduate of the Fine Arts Academy in Baghdad have also been seen in Paris, London, Cairo and Beirut, while in her native Iraq Ms. Sarraf has participated in many group exhibitions.

A teacher in abstract art, Ms. Sarraf has a style that itself ranges from the totally abstract, in works which reflect some of her country's beautiful landscapes and evening skies, to simpler backgrounds. In the latter she depicts

figuratively the slim pointed boats and reed houses of the marsh Arabs and the small Iraqi villages dominated by their mosques or a richly plumed cockerel.

Several of the artist's paintings capture, in this latter style, some of the facets of her country at war. In these Ms. Sarraf incorporates, in a collage-like manner, colour photographs of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and His Majesty King Hussein, to give greater clarity to what she is trying to express.

The 22 paintings of Ms. Sarraf can be seen in the second floor gallery at the Iraqi Press Section premises at the Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman, until March 7.

U. of J. opens architecture exhibit

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened on Sunday an exhibition of photographs of Islamic and modern Spanish architecture, organised by the university's Faculty of engineering. On display at the exhibition, held at the university library, are photographs taken by students who went on a tour of Spanish cities during this academic year's mid-year holiday. Following the opening ceremony, Dr. Abdul Ilah Abidin, of the Islamic architecture department, delivered a lecture on Al Hambra Castle in Spain and other ancient Islamic buildings in Andalusia. Attending the opening ceremony were Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Don Luis de Pedrosa, embassy staff, university vice presidents, deans of colleges, university staff and students.

Birzeit University president refutes Israeli allegations

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Birzeit University President Hanna Naser warned on Monday against false religious alibi being fed to world public opinion by Israeli occupation authorities to rationalise the recent order to close down Birzeit University for two months.

Addressing some 25 Arab and foreign reporters at a press conference on Monday morning, Dr. Naser said that the Israeli media were spreading false allegations of a religious nature in the West. Their aim was to intimidate friendly institutions in the international community with threats of being labelled as anti-Semitic, and so pre-empt and foil any international efforts that would lead to the reopening of the university, he said.

He explained that he had called the press conference to voice Birzeit University's position and stand before the whole world, and more importantly, to expose the dangerous and false Israeli claims. The Israeli occupation authorities claim that the students of the university burned the skullcap (a religious symbol) of the Israeli education officer during a visit he paid to the university on Feb. 15.

Dr. Naser categorically denied that the students at Birzeit University had burned the religious headwear of the Israeli officer. He asserted that this allegation was aimed at distorting the nationalistic, political nature of the Palestinian stand against Israeli occupation, to make it seem religious. He said the Palestinian people, including the students of Birzeit University, had always drawn a clear distinction between Judaism, which they recognised as one of the monotheistic religions, and Zionism, which they were resisting.

On the events that had led to the Israeli closure of Birzeit University for two months from Feb. 16, Dr. Naser explained that the "visit" of the Israeli education officer to the university had been imposed on the university by the Israeli military authorities. The university, he explained, is a private academic institution, and is not legally required to have dealings with any authorities. Moreover, all university faculties have rejected such visits by the education officer and other representatives of the civil administration, as part of their rejection of law no. 854, which was enacted to amend Jordanian education law no. 16. This law had already been condemned by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for its curtailment of democratic academic freedoms at Palestinian educational institutions. Dr. Naser said, A UNESCO decision in 1980 had called on Israel to rescind this law, he added.

The education officer's visit to Birzeit had been forced on the university within the framework of the implementation of this law, and was hence of a provocative nature and "totally illegal" because it infringed on the political and academic rights of the university, Dr. Naser said. Moreover, he charged, the officer had deliberately provoked the students by showing up in military uniform and flaunting his official rank as education officer in the civilian administration, which has been rejected by the vast majority of people in the occupied territories.

Such behaviour, Dr. Naser said, eliminated all doubt as to the education officer's real intention of provoking the students, who had confronted him and forced him to

leave the campus amid severe student protests and anger. The officer had been confronted as a representative of the Israeli occupation and the administration, which was trying to consolidate this occupation, Dr. Naser said. He pointed out that this was the second time Birzeit University had been closed by Israeli authorities during the current academic year. The university was ordered closed from Nov. 8, 1981 to Jan. 4, 1982, he pointed out. This meant that unless the university were reopened soon, the

loss of four months would lead to the loss of the entire academic year for Birzeit University's 1,800 students, he added.

Repeated Israeli closures of Birzeit University by the Israeli military authorities were aimed at sabotaging the integrated academic, social and national role being played by the university, Dr. Naser charged. He called on international academic bodies and institutions to exert pressure on Israel for the reopening of the university.

Sharif Zaid leaves for Qatar

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker left Amman for Qatar on Monday morning. Sharif Zaid is visiting Qatar for several days on an invitation from Qatari Crown Prince, Defence Minister and Commander-in-Chief Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifah Al Thani. The commander-in-chief was seen off at the airport by Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleh, the Qatari ambassador in Amman and several high-ranking officers.

Iraqi-Jordanian firms for land, air transport discuss plans, profits

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company, meeting on Monday under Transport Minister and Minister of State Ali Suheimat, reviewed the company's activities for 1981. The meeting was told that the company made a profit of JD 2.45 million during the year, and approved the company's estimated budget for 1982.

The company, the first joint Jordanian-Iraqi company, began its actual work in the middle of 1981. It now has about 500 vehicles, which will be increased this year to well over 1,000.

Meanwhile, the board of directors of Arab Air Cargo, the joint company for air freight, concluded its meetings in Amman on Monday. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline President and Chairman, Ali Ghandour was elected chairman of the board of the company, and Iraqi Airways Director General Hashem Hassan Al Majid deputy chairman. Amman was designated as the headquarters of the company.

Mr. Ghandour said that on April 15, the company will operate its first flight between Amman and Baghdad. The company will have four Boeing 707 jets operating between the two capitals and several Arab and international cities, including London, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Madrid, Frankfurt and Arabian Gulf cities.

Mr. Ghandour said the board of directors had discussed Arab Air Cargo's operational plan for this year, salary scales and regulation-governing employees, and chose green, red, black and white as the company's colours. The colours are the same as those of the Arab national flag.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers in the north and a drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly fresh. In Aqaba it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	11
Aqaba	10	22
Deserts	4	13
Jordan Valley	8	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 42 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Multimedia exhibition of contemporary American art, at the American Centre.
- * Photographs and drawings by university students of the Yarmouk University model school, and schoolchildren's handicrafts, on display at Yarmouk University.
- * Photographs of Islamic and modern Spanish architecture, at the University of Jordan.
- * Paintings of Muhim Al Sharraf, at the Iraqi press Section.



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TIME

The World News Magazine

THE ORDEAL OF WATERGATE: Henry Kissinger's memoirs, second installment
INTEREST RATE BLUES: Little relief this year

Iran's spy tower: TIME exclusive on electronic surveillance from Iran

Reagan's Caribbean basin plan



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Israel's human rights record incompatible with democracy

The following is the first of a three-part report on Israel's contraventions of the fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilian populations under military occupation.

The report was prepared by Dr. James Zogbi and Rev. Donald Wagner of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign, 202 South State Street, 618, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Other parts of the report will be published on Wednesday 3rd and Thursday 4th.

The Department of State is mandated by U.S. law (PL 94-329) to prepare "full and complete" annual reports on the human rights practices of all countries for which the executive branch is proposing to give military or economic assistance. This law prohibits the granting of such U.S. foreign aid "to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognised human rights."

An earlier piece of human rights legislation identifies these "violations" as "including torture, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; prolonged detention without charges; or flagrant denials of the rights of life, liberty and the security of the person" (PL 93-559).

Since Israel is the single largest recipient of U.S. military and economic aid (Israel receives 25 per cent of all U.S. foreign aid) — it is especially important that Israel's human rights record be scrutinized.

Past State Department "Country Reports" on Israeli practices in the territories occupied since the 1967 War suggest violations of a broad range of Palestinian human rights. The Reports, however, frequently understate the intensity or severity of the Israeli violations, or present them in so ambiguous a manner as to obscure the seriousness of the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

This report on Israeli Human Rights Practices in the Occupied Territories During the Year 1981 has been compiled by the Palestine Human Rights Campaign. The report is based on the following sources: documents and reports issued by international agencies and organisations such as the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, the United Nations Human Rights Commission; American Christian church-related agencies operating in Israel and the Occupied Territories; affidavits and reports submitted to their office by the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights; and human rights groups and committees; and a survey of the daily Hebrew press in Israel and the Arab press in Jerusalem.

In documenting the violations of human rights of the Palestinians during 1981, this report follows the format used in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. This makes possible a section by section comparison with the 1981 State Department Country Report on Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

The territories which Israel has occupied since 1967 consist of the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights. Since 1974, Israel has evacuated in stages approximately two-thirds of the Sinai and under the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is scheduled to evacuate the rest of the peninsula in April 1982. In the Golan Heights, where about 18,000 Arabs reside, Israel has progressively extended its own law, and in December 1981, the Israeli government announced the annexation of this area. The annexation of the Golan Heights is a violation of international law, the charter of the United Nations of which Israel is a member, and the fourth Geneva Convention to which Israel is a signatory.

Almost all of the settled Arab population of the occupied territories (about 1.2 million) is located in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Except for the city of East Jerusalem and its suburbs which were annexed in violation of international law in June 1967, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are governed under military occupation rules, and law enforcement and public security are in military rather than in civilian hands. In the past, non-security related administrative matters were under the authority of the Israeli military. However, in November 1981, administrative affairs were transferred to the authority of an Israeli civilian official, albeit one who holds the rank of colonel in the reserves of the Israeli armed forces.

According to the provisions of the 1978 Camp David Accords, Egypt and Israel are committed to negotiating a "Self-Governing Authority" for the West Bank and Gaza. This is to be an interim arrangement for a five-year period during which time further negotiations to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza are to be conducted. However, Egypt and Israel have been unable to reach an agreement defining the powers and responsibilities the proposed "Self-Governing Authority" would possess.

Thus, by the end of 1981 the "Authority" still had not been established. The occupation authorities govern the territories with a combination of pre-1967 law and military orders. The Arab population is not permitted to enact any laws, and any regulations must receive prior approval from the Israeli military. The Jewish residents of the settlements which Israel has established in the occupied territories in violation of international law have been accorded local self-government. The United Nations holds that the fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilian populations under military occupation applies to Israel's governance of the occupied territories. The U.S. has supported this interpretation since 1967. Israel denies that the Geneva Convention is applicable to its occupation.

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Respect for the integrity of the person, including freedom from:

A. Torture

Allegations about the use of torture including psychological pressures, physical mistreatment, and instances of brutality by Israeli officials during interrogation of Arab security suspects have been publicised widely in both the Israeli and international press during 1981.

Yahya Fayad, for example, a 17-year-old student from the Gaza Strip, testified about his alleged torture at a press conference in Jerusalem in September. His testimony and a corroborating polygraph test were filmed by ABC-TV for possible broadcast on the network's news program, "20/20". According to Mr. Fayad:

"The secret police suspected me of what they call 'inciting of my fellow students'. They arrested me at 12 midnight (in my house). On my arrival in Gaza prison, I was taken into a special room not in the prison... and three sacks were put on my head. I was ordered to stand on my feet and not move... I think I stood so for 20 hours. Afterwards... I was stripped naked and put under a cold shower. After a time... I was taken to the interrogation room. When I did not confess to 'inciting'... I was put under the same shower, but this time someone poured more cold water on me with a hose, in addition to the shower... Afterwards I was taken again to the interrogation room, and when again I refused to confess, I was ordered to stand on my feet without moving for a full two days... During all this standing time I was beaten by the interrogators in all parts of my body. They beat me with their fists, kicked me, and my head was repeatedly banged against the wall. When I fell on the floor from exhaustion, not only was I beaten and kicked more, but one of the interrogators used to force my mouth open and put his shoe there for a long time; another used to force my mouth open then spit into it. During all that time, the interrogators also threatened that they would bring before me my mother and sister and rape them."

— Press Conference, Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, Jerusalem, September 16, 1981

At least 40 additional instances of alleged torture have been described in Israeli newspapers. One case which received extensive coverage was that of Fayed Tarayre, a 23-year-old West Bank Arab who was detained by Israeli security officials in June. He subsequently became paralysed and slipped into a coma while in prison, and died within four and a half months of his arrest. In an interview with the Jerusalem English language weekly, Al-Fajr, the detainee's lawyer stated in the Oct. 30-Nov. 5, 1981, issue:

"Fayed died because of severe torture, especially inhuman beating on his head. He complained of severe pain in his head and chest and difficulty in moving his joints. He related how he was constantly beaten and shifted from hot to cold showers while in detention. His scalp was inflamed, obviously due to hair being pulled out. He was trembling and was constantly trying to hide his head and his sex organs as if warding off possible blows."

In September, the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights issued a report on torture and prison conditions in the four prisons in which most Arabs arrested for suspected security offences are detained. This report was based on the testimony which 12 Arab prisoners provided to an Israeli attorney who inspected the prisons. The report described eight forms of torture which it alleged were routine practices during the interrogation of suspects. These included forcing suspects to stand for hours, even days, without respite; blows to the genitals; forceful administration of mind-altering drugs; frequent beatings on all parts of the body; spraying with stinging gas and chemicals; spitting into the mouths; burning with cigarettes; and psychological intimidation in the form of verbal abuse, threats of sexual assault, and threats to family members.

B. Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Curfews increased in frequency and severity in 1981. Curfews were imposed on at least 15 towns, villages and refugee camps for periods ranging from two to 23 hours a day. Severe curfews were twice imposed upon the town of El-Bireh in the West Bank, in April following an incident in which an Israeli military vehicle was stoned by unidentified youths, and again in July after stones were thrown at an Israeli tour bus. The center of the city of Nablus was put under curfew in June following an incident in which an unexploded hand grenade was hurled at an Israeli bus touring the commercial district. Several villages and refugee camps were also placed under curfew for varying periods during the year. A particularly severe example involved six West Bank villages which were held under siege for six days from July 29 to Aug. 3 while the Israeli army conducted house-to-house searches for suspected terrorists; this siege was accompanied by extensive brutality against villagers according to Al-Fajr for Aug. 9-15, 1981.

"During the siege Israeli soldiers rounded up the men and terrorised the women and children by shooting guns indiscriminately, breaking down house doors, tying up residents, and shouting all forms of verbal abuse. Women were prevented from getting water from the wells, and authorities refused to grant permission for a doctor to attend to a seriously ill child who subsequently died."

All such curfews have caused considerable hardship to residents of affected towns, villages, and refugee camps since the people have been unable to go to their jobs, schools, or appointments nor obtain necessary provisions and services during the periods of imposed curfews.

Round-ups of men and young boys following a security incident have been frequent occurrences. At least 11 separate instances were reported in the Israeli press during 1981. During round-ups, people have been detained for hours, even days, without charges or interrogation. They are treated brutally by the soldiers and often forced to do demeaning work. One soldier who participated in several round-ups and witnessed the subsequent maltreatment of the detained Arabs described his experiences in a letter which was published in the newspaper Ha'Azman Hazei on Feb. 4, 1981:

"One evening a group of about 30 young boys were brought to the military headquarters (in Ramallah) and were put to sleep in one of the storehouses... In the morning the yard was filled with Palestinian boys carefully cleaning the yard, collecting garbage, washing and putting things in order... in short words... At night the boys were locked in the storehouse and received no food... I went to the kitchen and asked for food for them. The reply I received everywhere was the same: 'Let them die!'"

Round-ups and curfews are used as a form of general punishment against the community for security incidents. All such punitive curfews and round-ups contravene the fourth Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of civilians in military occupied areas. Beatings and other forms of degrading treatment reportedly have occurred during the round-ups of suspects following security incidents. In one instance, Al-Fajr for May 31-June 6, 1981, reported on the case of a Palestinian man suspected of a security offense who was severely beaten by Israeli border police sent to his home to arrest him that he died of the injuries. In August, the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights issued a declaration of protest against policies in the occupied territories. This declaration included summaries of reports which had been published in the Hebrew press during the first half of 1981. Two typical accounts which Israeli journalists had witnessed in the West Bank city of Ramallah are:

"Hundreds of high school students were arrested by the security forces. They were first made to run in the main streets of the city, gassed onwards with beatings by the soldiers, then they were made to clean one of the city streets with their shirts."

In another incident: "When the boys who threw rocks at a military vehicle were not apprehended, tens of inhabitants, of all ages, were arrested 'en masse' as they were leaving a mosque. They were forced to pick up stones from the ground and to build a stone wall. After carrying out this punishment twice, not everyone was released; the high school students among them were detained in the military government building of Ramallah, without food and in bad sanitary conditions. They were forced to clean the soldiers' toilets, they were beaten and humiliated for several days."

Excessive force has frequently been used to quell demonstrations and in at least nine separate incidents during 1981 Arabs have been killed or wounded by gunfire. For example, Ha'Azman Hazei on Mar. 31:

"A woman inhabitant of the Jalazon refugee camp (in the West Bank) was shot in the leg and slightly injured last Monday by an IDF officer. The officer was travelling in his car when he came up against a road block made of stones next to the camp. He fired into the air and one of his shots hit the woman, as she sat inside her home."

Newspapers have reported the deaths of two Palestinians and the wounding of at least 17 others as a result of Israeli security forces "shooting into the air" to disperse crowds or stop fleeing suspects.

Shooting incidents involving attacks by unidentified Israelis, presumably settlers, upon Arabs also have been reported. In all cases, it has been alleged that security forces do not investigate such incidents. For example, Al-Fajr in its Apr. 13-19 issue reported that:

"Three Palestinians were shot and wounded while riding in a car near Ramallah. The assailants were Israelis although their identity is unknown. The military government has taken no action in this case."

Deposition of residents of the occupied territories have continued in further contravention of the fourth Geneva Convention. Al-Ha'mishmar reported on the case of Linx Qwidar who was ordered to leave the West Bank to Jordan after an argument with an Israeli soldier at a roadblock where papers are checked of Palestinians travelling between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. According to its report of Mar. 9, the soldier ordered her to go to the military government headquarters in Ramallah, and:

"When she got there, a major told her that he had discussed her case with the deputy military governor of Ramallah, who had ruled as follows: 'Someone who called an IDF soldier a liar has no right to remain in the country.' He ordered her to leave the next morning for Amman by train and remain in Jordan for good."

Efforts continued throughout 1981 to have the military government reverse its 1980 deportation orders against the elected mayors of the West Bank towns of Hebron and Halhul. However, authorities refused to rescind their deportation.

Overcrowded prison conditions continue to be a problem. Throughout 1981 there were approximately 3,000 Palestinian political prisoners incarcerated in the occupied territories and Israel due to convictions of charges ranging from membership in a proscribed organisation to participation in sabotage and terrorist activities against the occupation government. In all prisons, there were complaints about the conditions of incarceration. For example, Al-Fajr for the week Mar. 15-19 summarised a report which Palestinian prisoners at Ashkelon prison in Israel had issued through their lawyers. The prisoners complained that "they were subjected to frequent and unjustified searches of persons and belongings; they were transferred to crowded cells which had been designed to serve as solitary confinement cells; their cells lacked any sanitary facilities; daily exercise periods had been shortened to one hour per day; prisoners had to sleep on cold, damp floors; medical attention and food were inadequate."

During the year, there were hunger strikes at various prisons to protest conditions. At Nafza prison where a mass hunger strike had occurred in the summer of 1980, a similar incident took place in the spring of 1981. There are reports that prisoners have been punished for participation in hunger strikes and other forms of protest. Al-Fajr for Apr. 19-25, 1981, reported:

"Lawyers for prisoners at Nafza stated that their clients were beaten by prison guards but their complaints to officials have received no response."

A severe form of punishment has been the suspension of family visitation rights. In at least one instance visitors were not informed of the cancellation until after they had arrived at the prison. According to Al-Fajr, June 21-27, 1981:

"Families of Palestinian prisoners incarcerated in Beersheba prison were told by authorities that they would not be permitted to visit relatives after they had travelled many miles to reach the prison. They were given no reason for the cancellation of their monthly visitation rights. Some of the families who protested were beaten severely and arrested."

Serious problems of due process with respect to treatment of security suspects detained remain in the occupied territories. Lawyers have charged that

they are not permitted access to their clients until up to three weeks following an arrest. The International Committee of the Red Cross has sought to have its representatives visit detainees as soon as possible after arrest. However, Israel has refused to allow visits during the first two weeks of arrest, except in cases approved by security officials; subsequent visits by representatives of the ICRC may only take place at 14-day intervals, although Israel has retained the right to suspend such visits. While the ICRC does not report on its relations with governments, lawyers and family members of prisoners have alleged that Israeli authorities routinely hamper the work of the ICRC with respect to their efforts to aid prisoners. For example, Al-Fajr reported in its Aug. 16-22 issue:

"Israeli authorities prevented the ICRC from transferring medicine to a Palestinian detainee in a Gaza Strip prison who was suffering from severe pain in his eyes, according to prisoner's attorney who had been trying to arrange medical treatment for his client."

The case of Ziad Abu Ein, a Palestinian resident of Ramallah in the West Bank, represents a special instance of maltreatment. Abu Ein was arrested in the U.S. in 1979 and detained for two years while the U.S. consular decided upon an Israeli request for his extradition. Israel charged that he was suspected of a "security offense," based upon uncorroborated, third-party hearsay evidence obtained from an alleged accomplice who signed a confession in a language which he did not understand after a prolonged detention during which all access to counsel was denied. The U.S. State Department concurred in Abu Ein's extradition in December 1981; he was immediately turned over to Israeli authorities. He was held in the Russian Compound detention center in Jerusalem. Subsequently, his lawyer filed a formal complaint with the Israeli government protesting Abu Ein's treatment. According to his lawyer, Abu Ein:

"...was taken out of his cell at night and forced to stay all night in the outdoors. He had a nylon bag on his head while his hands were cuffed... He had been subjected to this kind of treatment several times."

— Al Fajr (Dec. 27, 1981)

C. DISAPPEARANCES

There are reports that arrests frequently occur without prompt notification of family or attorneys. There is still no trace of certain Arabs who disappeared in the 1970s, most parents of whom were the editors of Al-Fajr. The Israeli military government informed one family early in 1981 that their son who disappeared in 1975 was dead, but that it does not know where the body is buried.

D. ARBITRARY ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

Under the fourth Geneva Convention, administrative detention is not permissible beyond one year from the "general close of military operations." Nevertheless, the Israeli military authorities routinely use administrative detention in the occupied territories. As applied by security officials administrative detention means the arrest and detention without the bringing of any specific charges of individuals for an indefinite period. Permission for or denial of visitation rights during administrative detention is at the discretion of the military. During 1981, the press was able to confirm at least 70 cases of administrative detention of Arabs from the occupied territories. Most of these persons were detained for at least one week without charges; there were at least ten persons who had been in administrative detention for several months. The most severe case is that of Ali Awad Al-Jamal from the West Bank town of Jenin who has been held without any charges since May 1975.

In addition to administrative detention, arrests occur for charges which are essentially arbitrary in the sense that the indicated activities do not violate any existing statute or regulation. For example, Al-Fajr reported on two such arrests:

"The artist/cartoonist for Al-Fajr was arrested and imprisoned in Ramallah for nine days for photographing villages in the West Bank without authorization." During his imprisonment he was interrogated about his work and personal life." (Aug. 9-15, 1981)

"Israeli authorities arrested 25 students in Jericho who had been helping farmers pick fruit. They were not allowed to work there, even on a volunteer basis." (June 7-13, 1981)

E. DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL

Pre-1967 law as modified by Israeli military orders and regulations is in force in the occupied territories for civil and criminal matters. Its adjudication has been left in the hands of the indigenous judiciary. There have been no substantive complaints about the manner in which most of them carry out their duties. Evidence indicates that residents of the occupied territories accused on non-security offenses receive fair public trials in local civilian courts.

Alleged security offenders are tried in Israeli military courts, by a military judge trained in law presiding. Defendants are not always allowed to have counsel. For example, in June 1981, Al-Fajr reported the case of 72 female students from a refugee camp near the town of Bethlehem:

"The students were arrested for participating in a funeral procession of a youth killed by Israeli gunfire. The authorities maintained that this action was a demonstration and therefore it was illegal." The students were tried in military court without the assistance of

defence lawyers. They were found guilty and fined 3000 Israeli shekels." (June 21-27 and June 28 - July, 1981)

While military regulations require simultaneous translation of trial proceedings into Arabic, there have been complaints from prisoners that insufficient stress has been taken to enable them to follow the Hebrew proceedings, and that the confessions which they signed and which are used as the principal prosecution evidence are written in Hebrew, a language most of them do not understand. Prisoners have also stated in court that their confessions were signed under coercion, but such charges rarely are investigated by presiding judges, even when defence attorneys request an impartial investigation. If a defendant is convicted of a security offense in a military court, no appeal of the verdict is possible. The area military commander does have authority to commute sentences.

Most military trials are open to the public. However, presiding judges have the authority to schedule private sessions. Attorneys for Arab prisoners allege that non-public trials take place whenever their clients have been so injured by torture that their conditions would be obvious in public rooms. In addition, they claim that postponements of trials occur without any advance notice, that defence witnesses usually are not allowed to testify, and the range of charges classifiable as security offenses is arbitrary. For example, Al-Fajr reported on one trial in January:

"The relatives of Yassin Zidat, who is accused of participating in the attack on Hebron (Israeli) settlers last May (1980), were sentenced to jail for not reporting to the military authorities. (Zidat's) mother and sister were sentenced to six months, his 75-year-old father to one year, and his brother-in-law to two years. In passing sentence the military court ignored the defense's argument that it was inhumane, and a violation of human rights as well as of Israeli and Jordanian law, to require families to inform on close relatives." (Al-Fajr, Jan. 25, 1981)

F. INVASION OF THE HOME

Under emergency regulations, military authorities can and do enter private homes and institutions as they see fit. During the summer of 1981, there were three separate incidents of mass house searches by security officers following which numerous allegations of breakage, despoliation and beatings were raised, including reports that local military commanders acquiesced in such actions. For example, Al-Fajr for June 14-20 reported that:

"The Al-Bureij refugee camp in the Gaza Strip has been under nighty attack by Israeli troops since June 9. The troops break into homes, harass and interrogate the occupants, destroy furniture, windows, and doors."

Similar charges concerning individual or groups of soldiers, not under the observable authority of an officer, have also been raised. For example, a report in the Aug. 23-30 edition of Al-Fajr noted that:

"Two men in Israeli military uniforms raided a shop in El-Bireh (town) confiscated 1300 Israeli shekels, the drove away in an Israeli military vehicle."

There have also been numerous incidents of Israeli settlers invading and vandalising homes, shops, and schools of Arabs. The most serious incidents have been in the West Bank city of Hebron. According to a report in Ha'Azman Hazei of Apr. 3, 1981:

"Local home owners and shopkeepers raised similar complaints in a press conference held at their town hall last Wednesday for several hours in the presence of Hebron's mayor and local council members. Nearly all of them told the same story: The children (of Israeli settlers) living in the Hadassa building were stoning the neighbouring houses. They would also throw stones at people walking below and sometimes urinate on the street, frequently seeking passers-by. The shopkeepers said that customers were avoided their stores because they were frightened of the settlers. Armed settlers were allegedly entering the local shops on a regular basis to demand the identity cards of owners and customers."

In violation of the Geneva Convention, houses of families of individuals suspected of involvement in terrorist acts or located in the vicinity of terrorist incidents have been demolished or sealed up and the families expelled. In 1981, at least 25 homes were destroyed and there were at least three other where at least three other homes sealed up on security grounds. Most of the house demolitions took place after the announcement of a new "get-tough" policy by the Israeli government in November, and is aimed at punishing attacks on public and military vehicles such as the throwing of stones and fire bombs at them.

Arabs of the occupied territories also suffer from acts of violence perpetrated by Israeli settlers. There have been numerous incidents of unidentified Jews attacking both persons and property. At least one Arab woman was killed by Jewish armed assailants in March, and several Arabs of both sexes and all ages have been beaten by settler vigilante groups. While arrests of Arabs occur following virtually all attacks against Jews or the Israeli military, there have been no arrests of Israeli settlers in connection with their various acts of violence against Arabs. Charges have appeared in the Israeli press that the government intentionally ignores the problem of settler terrorism. Ha'Azman Hazei, for example, stated on April 4, 1981, that:

"The military government continues its long and despicable tradition of turning a blind eye to the settlers. When it closed the file on the wrecking of the floor of the Arab shop in the Hadassa building last month, the military government was only observing its custom of overlooking the settlers' activities."

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Voice of reason

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's interview with ABC-TV, broadcast on Sunday, was a clear and forthright expression of Jordan's determination to remain both as a bulwark of confrontation against Israel's unchecked expansionism, and as a constant factor of stability in this troubled region. The forthcoming request for advanced American weaponry is an expression of that determination, as are all Jordan's efforts to arm itself—regardless of the source—in order to maintain the balance of power.

Meanwhile, the King spoke again on Sunday, at the graduation of a new class of Royal Jordanian Air Force pilots. To those young men, who had just received their wings and were about to join their comrades in defending their homes, he expressed this country's everlasting determination to prevail in the face of all adversity, and recalled the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. As in the days of that uprising, the Arabs must remain united and true to themselves if they are to retain their independence, dignity and freedom in the face of the oppressor.

The wings conferred on those new pilots are a shining expression of what the King spoke of on American television. When they take to the sky in their fighter jets, those pilots will manifest Jordan's absolute determination not to cede the land and the rights for which the Arabs have fought so hard. They will also, with their high degree of training and skills, represent this country's effort to do its best to maintain a regional balance—and that despite the overwhelming superiority of armament that has been granted to Israel.

The decision makers in America to whom King Hussein was speaking through his television interview may not always see clearly. But we hope that this once, the voices of the anti-Arab lobby and the cries of Zionism's constant servants will not drown out this voice of reason.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Justifiably embittered

AL RA'I: In his interview with ABC television on Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein expressed the bitterness felt by every faithful Arab citizen when he sees the whole of the Arab region exposed to the most grave dangers while conspiracies are weaved to prevent him from obtaining the minimum defence requirements to confront these dangers.

While Israeli military strength is increasing, Jordanian and Arab attempts to get weapons are being obstructed in order to keep Israel the state with military superiority in the region. This situation will only enable Israel to proceed with its policy of expansion and aggression. The Israeli-made storm about Jordan's desire to buy advanced weapons and the reservations it created in Washington give a clear picture about what the region suffers as a result of Israeli blackmail.

The King declared that Jordan's attempts to obtain advanced weapons stem from its legitimate right to defend itself and from its basic role in maintaining stability in the region. He stressed that the circumstances which faced Jordan some time ago drove it to seek arms from any possible source, particularly when Washington turned a deaf ear to Jordan's requests.

It is high time the United States realised that peace in the Middle East cannot be established as long as Israel remains the strongest entity in the region and as long as its absolute military superiority enables it to dictate its conditions to the other parties seeking to establish peace. Jordan believes that peace will not be reached in the absence of military balance between the conflicting parties.

Jordan will defend itself

AL DUSTOUR: In an interview with the U.S. ABC television on Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein reaffirmed the principle which determines Jordan's stands on the major issues facing this country.

Jordan, which used to depend on the United States as its basic source of weapons, could not remain idle seeing that U.S. weapons are flooding Israel and enabling it to become stronger than ever and to mass its forces on the Jordanian borders and vital centres. Therefore, Jordan began to seek arms from any possible source in order to practice its legitimate right to defend itself.

During King Hussein's visit to the United States, the present U.S. administration stressed its concern to maintain the friendship which linked the two countries for a long time. But since the visit a number of changes have taken place. The United States was a major party to the wording of U.N. Resolution 242 and, at that time, it pledged to secure Israeli withdrawal within six months. Why did the United States retract its pledge and continue to support Israel? Why did it get involved in the Camp David agreements which remain incapable of solving the Palestinian issue?

The King stressed that Jordan will proceed with building its strength. When the Jordanian-U.S. military committee meets, the Jordanian side will ask for its requirements of U.S. weapons. Jordan will remain faithful to its national and pan-Arab duties and will not contribute to the confusion which swept the region and the U.S. policy towards it.

Jordan will remain a factor of stability in the region and will continue to resist all the evil currents that blow towards it.

هناك اعتدال

Aborigines tap two mining companies to exploit Australia's uranium deposits

DARWIN, Australia (R) — Aboriginal leaders announced Monday they had reached the basis of an agreement to allow two mining companies to exploit Australia's richest-known uranium deposit at Jabiluka in the north of the country.

The agreement was announced by representatives of the traditional Aboriginal owners of the land where the uranium is located and by Pancontinental Mining Ltd., which has a 65 per cent share in a joint venture set up to develop the vast deposit. The other 35 per cent is owned by Getty Oil Development Co. Ltd.

Eric Pratt, a lawyer representing the northern land council, which groups Aboriginal leaders in the northern territory, said the agreement was initiated at the weekend after a year of negotiations.

Mining companies have to obtain agreement from local Aborigines before beginning projects

in the northern territory, which is administered by the federal government and where the original inhabitants have more rights than anywhere else in Australia.

The agreement still has to be approved by the federal government and put to local Aborigines for further comment.

The Jabiluka deposit, 250 kilometres east of Darwin, is estimated to contain more than 200,000 tonnes of uranium oxide. Pancontinental has said the mine is expected to have a life of 25 years and produce about 18 billion dollars (\$20.5 billion) worth of uranium.

The go-ahead for the mine has been delayed for many years due to government investigations on environmental impact, feasibility studies and a Labour administration ban on uranium mining from 1972-75.

These delays prevented the exploitation of Jabiluka and other deposits in the 1970's when uranium prices were high. The international market is now depressed.

Australia holds almost 20 per cent of the world's uranium reserves.

Zia calls for international help

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq appealed Monday for more international help to look after an estimated 2.6 million Afghan refugees in his country, saying his government could not deal with the problem alone. It was a global problem needing the attention of the "entire humanity for the sake of humanity," the military leader told a meeting of the Pakistan Red Crescent society. Acknowledging assistance already provided by other countries including Islamic states, he said the resources needed to deal with the problem were beyond anybody's expectations.

Iraq renews call of urgent OPEC meeting

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdel Karim renewed an Iraqi call for an emergency meeting of OPEC to take urgent action on falling oil prices and oversupply in the world market, the official Iraqi news agency said Monday.

He said OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), which is trying to organise talks for this month, had failed to stabilise the market for two reasons.

First, it had no oil production policy and a number of members had failed to abandon high levels of output.

Oil experts said he appeared to mean primarily Saudi Arabia. It is almost alone in being wealthy enough to take an appreciable volume of oil off the market to ease the persistent glut, but it has so far not announced any cut in its output ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily.

Secondly, Mr. Abdel Karim said some OPEC countries had been giving customers hidden discounts which he called inexcusable.

The oil glut has hit Iraq at a time when its economy is already under heavy strain from the cost of war with Iran. The main Iraqi export terminals are out of action and reliable sources have said its borrowings from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states are expected to rise to \$30 billion.

Tokyo to play middleman in American grain export

TOKYO (A.P.) — In response to U.S. demands for more farm product imports, the Japanese government is considering financing Third World countries to buy grain from the United States, a leading Japanese daily reported Monday.

Under the plan of the ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the Asahi Shimbun reported, Japan will buy grain from the United States and resell it on a deferred payment basis to developing nations which have food shortages but cannot afford to import on their own.

However, government officials told the Associated Press Monday that the scheme was "just an idea" to ease trade friction. Some denied hearing about the plan.

The ministry has noted the growing grain stocks in the United States due to last year's bumper harvest, the difficulty in selling to the Soviet Union because of economic sanctions over the Afghan and Polish crises, and the slumping demand for grain in advanced countries, the newspaper reported.

The United States has been pressing Japan to open up its markets to U.S. farm products, particularly beef and oranges.

The newspaper reports the ministry says lifting or expanding remaining quotas for the United States is out of the question because of poor productivity of Japanese farmers, a strong farm lobby and the minimal effect of changing quotas on the bilateral trade imbalance. In the case of wheat, for example, a one million-ton purchase would be worth about \$200 million at current market prices, the paper said.

Under the circumstances, the paper said, the ministry has high hopes for its plan of serving as a broker for U.S. grain farmers.

London financial futures: An idea whose time has come

By Peter Knight-Barnard
Reuters

LONDON — London follows Chicago and New York into financial futures next September, offering banks and companies the chance to protect themselves against currency and interest rate fluctuations.

London is already a major centre for futures business in commodities such as coffee, rubber, potatoes, grain, metals and refined oil products while a gold futures market is to open on April 19. Traders use futures markets to buy and sell months ahead to guard against sharp price changes.

But financial futures are a relatively new concept for London's pin-stripe-suited traders, although they have been popular for about a decade on Chicago's International Monetary Market (IMM) where daily business can top \$10 billion.

John Barkshire, chairman of the Working Party which drew up proposals for the financial futures market here, says there is a high level of interest from London's business institutions, and it is an idea whose time has come.

The royal exchange, an imposing neo-classical building in the centre of the city of London's bustling financial district, is being converted to house the futures exchange, where companies and individuals will have the opportunity of minimising risks involved in billions of dollars of investments and currency trading, he said.

Already, the London International Financial Futures Ex-

change (LIFFE) has sold 354 seats at up to £30,000 (\$55,000) each to a wide range of banks, companies and brokers, after receiving applications for 430 seats from 292 organisations.

In financial futures trading, money is reduced to the level of a commodity and risks are hedged as contracts are taken out to buy or sell currencies and financial instruments at an agreed price at a fixed date in the future, locking in the cost of the transaction and guarding against adverse rate movements.

Mr. Barkshire told Reuters in an interview that he envisaged participants would include banks, discount houses which operate in the London money markets, commodity brokers, pensions funds and the money management departments of large companies.

Individuals would also play a role but he predicted that the London market would rely more on institutional traders than the IMM in Chicago which depends for much of its business on "locals" who are individuals dealing for their own account.

"We won't have the dentists from Wigan," he said.

Member firms of the London stock exchange are also expected to participate in LIFFE but the

stock exchange has so far indicated that these firms would only be allowed to operate as agents for clients and not as principals, taking positions on their own behalf.

Mr. Barkshire said he hoped that LIFFE would also generate overseas business from areas such as Europe and the Middle East.

"We live in a time of violent fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates," he said. The futures exchange would fulfil a need created by these volatile markets by giving investors and traders protection against the upheavals in world money markets.

Mr. Keith Woodbridge, who heads the Chicago IMM's London-based office, said that Laker Airways might still be operating if it had made forward provision for its foreign currency commitments in the futures market.

The airline was recently placed in the hands of a receiver with debts of more than \$500 million, partly because the depreciation of sterling had inflated its interest payments.

Although Sir Freddie Laker could have hedged against currency losses by forward transactions in the foreign exchange markets, Mr. Woodbridge argued that a futures market was cheaper and easier way of doing it than an arrangement with banks.

Unlike the foreign exchange markets, a futures exchange uses an open outcry system, with a throng of traders shouting prices across the floor of a central market. This provides investors with the same rate for a contract, regardless of their status.

Speculators are often attracted to futures markets in the knowledge that with a deposit of only five to 10 per cent of the contract value, they are able to reap enormous profits — although they may suffer losses of equal magnitude if the market turns against them.

But some traders wonder how London will attract enough speculative interest to provide LIFFE with the liquidity which is essential to a futures market.

These traders point to the slow business on the New York Financial Futures Exchanges (NYFE) which opened in the Autumn of 1980 in competition with the well-established IMM in Chicago.

But Mr. Barkshire said the different time zones between North America and Europe would allow LIFFE to complement, rather than compete with Chicago and provide an opportunity for arbitrage, whereby traders buy a contract in one centre and sell it in another, or vice versa, to profit from slight price differences. "Indications are that we will have a lot of liquidity," he said.

LIFFE would also provide an important link in what would soon amount to a 24-hour trading circle in financial futures, with Hong Kong setting up an exchange of its own this year and tentative plans for additional markets in Singapore and Tokyo.

From September onwards, London will gradually phase in seven financial futures contracts. Four will be currencies quoted against the dollar — and an interest rate contract based on three

month Eurodollar deposits.

LIFFE will also have two contracts specifically designed for the local markets and these will be based on British government bonds (gilts), Mr. Barkshire said. For the first time, traders will be able to speculate in gilts by selling bonds they don't own on the futures exchange in the hope that they will later be able to pick them up at a cheaper price in the open market.

While Mr. Barkshire is optimistic about the development of the market, which will be self-regulating, there have been calls for greater safeguards to protect investors.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading shares ended higher after a quiet start to the new account, dealers said.

The F.T. index at 1500 was up 2.2 at 549.5 and might have been higher but for the fact ICI was trading ex dividend Monday, they added. ICI opened at 314, against 326 on Friday, and added 4p during the session. Lloyds and Natwest, also trading ex dividend, were quoted down 15p and 18p respectively while Barclays ended a penny down at 480 after 1981 results below the highest expectations.

North American issues were generally higher. Government bonds were firm helped by the resilience of sterling, dealers said. Longer dates were around 4 point above pre-weekend levels and looked set to move higher when no new funding was announced after the official close.

Royal Insurance ended 12p up at 363 after 1981 results which included an increased dividend. Oils were again weak, with Ultramar losing 7p to 371 as rights issue rumours persisted, dealers added. Gold shares also extended recent falls.

Amersham International gave up 5p to 189 while Unilever added 10p to 660 ahead of finals due Tuesday.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8215/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2398/2301	Canadian dollars
	2.3855/65	West German marks
	2.6175/6205	Dutch guilders
	1.8875/90	Swiss francs
	43.78/81	Belgian francs
	6.0820/50	French francs
	1282.25/1283.00	Italian lire
	237.40/55	Japanese yen
	5.8200/50	Swedish crowns
	6.0250/0300	Norwegian crowns
	8.0125/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	358.75/359.50	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:50	Cartoons
6:00	Children's Programme
6:25	Children's Programme
6:55	Candid Camera
7:15	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Local Programme on Amman
10:15	Arabic Series
11:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	The Story of Writing
9:10	Documentary: Seven Ages
10:00	News in English
10:15	Bestseller: Mr. Hom

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Headlines
8:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Inventions and Discoveries
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Instrumentals
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newscast 04:30 Music for the Harpichord 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Divertimento 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Ploughman of the Moon 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europe 08:30 The Reith Lectures 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 The End of the Affair 10:30 Musician at Large 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland This Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Musical Memories 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Evening World 19:00 Outlook 19:30 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 19:45 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 The London Back 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Divertimento 20:45 The Beverly Brooch 21:15 A Word in Edgeways 21:45 Short Story 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Backtracking 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News and technology 16:15

Feature: Science in the News 16:30 Now Music USA 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 DateLine 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:45	Tripoli
17:30	Cairo (EA)
17:40	London, Paris
17:45	New York, Amsterdam
18:05	Madrid, Tunis
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:50	Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
19:00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Frankfurt
20:45	Damascus
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
00:20	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo
02:00	Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:00	Cairo
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Agaba
7:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
7:45	Tripoli
8:30	London (BA)
8:40	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:00	Frankfurt

10:30	Rome
11:30	Cairo
12:00	Athens, Copenhagen
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Damascus
18:30	Cairo (EA)
18:45	Abu Dhabi
19:15	Kuwait
19:15	Dhahran
20:00	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Dubai, Muscat
21:15	Bangkok
01:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Ataf Al Dabbas 68384
Nidal Maragheh 71218/842642

Zarga:
Ghassan Al-Faqih 86432

IRBID:
Hani Qur'an (-)

PHARMACIES:
Amman: Nairouth 23672
Barjeel 56585
Al-Jam'iah 44564
Abu Shawish (-)
Qurtubah 73375

Zarga:
Al Shafa' (-)

IRBID:
Ibn Sina 2615

TAXIS:
Firas 23467
Al-Urdun 23850
Bassam 56736
Al-Sabah 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	47293
Y.W.M.A.	44251
Amman Municipal Library	36111

University of Jordan Library
843558/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qat' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Mutazzah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation

(Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the

Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:40
Sunrise	6:12
Dhuhr	11:40
'Asr	3:06
Maghreb	5:35
'Isha	6:57

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	101.6/102.4	UAE dirham	94.5/95
Lebanese pound	717/1.9	Omani riyal	1001/1003
Syrian pound	58.3/58.8	U.S. dollar	347/349
Irqi dinar	650/656.6	U.K. sterling	629.5/633.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1216/1219.5	W. German mark	144.0/145.5
Egyptian pound	343.7/346.5	Swiss franc	182.2/183.3
Qatari riyal	95.3/95.4	French franc	56.7/57

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government).....	75111	Firstaid, fire, police.....	199
Civil Defence rescue.....	61111	Fire headquarters.....	22090
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency).....	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram.....	18
Municipal water service (emergency).....	71125-6-8		
Police headquarters.....	39141	Telephone:	
Najdoh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken)			
24 hours a day for emergency.....	21111, 37777	Information.....	12
Airport information (ALIA).....	92208/92206	Jordan and Middle East trunk.....	10
International Telephone.....	74111	Overseas radio and satellite calls.....	17
Radio Jordan.....	74111	Telephone maintenance and repair service.....	11

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

Selection of a ball
By Maureen Stalla

A CAN of balls in Amman is a significant purchase. Due to high duty tax the price is double or triple foreigners have paid "back home." It is therefore important that the consumer purchase the best quality ball for his money.

It is practically impossible to develop good sound strokes if you play with old, light, worn out balls. When the outer layer of fuzz is worn off the ball will not behave as it should; it will float wildly on its own course.

When you buy balls, be sure to buy the ones that are packed under pressure in a sealed can. You must hear the pop: air rushing into the vacuum sealed can, as you open the top.

It is best to buy balls marked "heavy duty" or "extra duty". Lower priced balls will wear out and go dead much sooner.

There are official specifications which balls must meet. For instance, an official ball is approximately 2½ inches in diameter and weighs 2 ounces. It must bounce approximately 55 inches when dropped from 100 inches. Even though balls meet these official standards, players will tell you a Dunlop ball is heavier than a Wilson, and a Slazenger also has a different feel.

There is virtually no way to restore the life to a ball once it has gone dead. However, to get one more match out of our balls we used to put them through a cycle in the dryer. It seems to work!

Ghana's Nelson retains boxing title

LUSAKA (R) — Ghana's Azumah Nelson retained his African and Commonwealth featherweight boxing title after a 10th round onslaught against Zambia's Charm Chiteule Sunday night.

Nelson twice knocked Chiteule down in the 10th of the scheduled 15 rounds and Zimbabwe referee Raymond Brenan refused to let the challenger continue.

Row looms over proposed South African tour by English cricketers

LONDON (R) — British Sports Minister Neil Macfarlane Monday strongly criticised a private tour of white-ruled South Africa by 12 of England's leading cricketers and said his dismay would be felt all over the cricket world.

"What particularly concerns me is the total secrecy in which this visit has been arranged," he said in a statement. "It has all the elements of deception by the players concerned."

The series, due to start on Thursday, has brought government fears of a backlash by Commonwealth countries. South Africa has been isolated from international cricket for 12 years because of its policy of apartheid (racial segregation).

In New Delhi, the secretary of the Indian Cricket Control board, A.W. Kandmadikar, said India would have to pull out of its planned tour of England in May if the rebel cricketers were left in the English team.

"I really would have liked an opportunity of discussing it with the various people to understand fully what the consequence of their actions could mean," Mr. Macfarlane said. "The reverberations are quite enormous."

"I think that throughout other countries, cricketing countries, there will be dismay and a big question mark over trust."

The cricketers, led by batsman Geoff Boycott, were reported by British newspapers Monday to have been offered sums of up to £50,000 (\$90,000) by South African sponsors, to compensate for the possible loss of their careers.

About 30 opposition Labour politicians tabled a parliamentary motion condemning what they called the cricketers' "selfish decision, for personal financial gain."

The main sponsor of the motion, Doug Hoyle, said: "It is absolutely deplorable that people who have gained their living through playing cricket against

multi-racial societies, such as the West Indies, India and Pakistan, are now using their international fame in order to give credence to one of the most unsavoury regimes in the civilised world."

English cricket officials also condemned the tour.

"The international aspect is what concerns me most," said Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board.

Wade, Korchnoi, Gerulaitis blacklisted by U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Former Soviet chess master Viktor Korchnoi and tennis stars Virginia Wade of Britain and America's Vitas Gerulaitis are named Monday in a second United Nations "black list" of sports figures said to have had contacts with South Africa.

The register, drawn up by the U.N.'s Special Committee against Apartheid, includes the names of more than 360 sportsmen and women from 29 countries said to have taken part in exchanges with South Africa between April and December last year.

The committee said more than 100 were from Britain and over 80 from the U.S., which it described as "the main collaborators with apartheid."

Among the British sportsmen on the black list are cricketers Mike Hendrick, Robin Jackman,

Geoff Miller and Chris Old, soccer manager Graham Taylor and tennis star Buster Mottram.

The first register, published last May, covered the period between September 1980 and March 1981.

In its report the committee said the British government had formally opposed sports exchanges with South Africa but failed to take every practicable step to discourage contacts as called for under the Commonwealth's 1977 Gleneagles Agreement.

"The United States of America has taken no action at all to discourage sports exchanges with South Africa," it added.

The committee said it would promote a campaign in both countries to make the public aware of the moral issues involved.

Soviet Union remains undefeated in Handball meet

BONN (R) — The Soviet Union beat Switzerland 23-14 in Hand-over Sunday to remain the only unbeaten team in the World Handball Championships.

The Russians, favourites to win the title, have taken a maximum six points from their three matches and head the group one standings.

Champions West Germany pulled off a last minute 18-17 victory over Poland after drawing 7-7 at halftime and took second place with four points ahead of Poland on three.

Japanese Prince finishes 10,534th in ski marathon

HELSINKI (A.P.) — Finnish President Mauno Koivisto Monday received Japanese Prince Tomohito, who on Sunday heroically completed the Finlandia cross-country skiing marathon finishing in 10,534th position out of a field of 10,623 finishing the 75 kilometres marathon.

"I'm tired, but not too tired," the Prince was quoted as saying after he crossed the finish line in ten hours and 12 minutes.

The 36-year-old Prince admitted 25 kilometres had been the longest distance he had skied prior to the Finlandia marathon. Lack of practice caused him severe muscle cramps in the legs at half-way to the marathon, but massage given by his Finnish proteges helped him to ski all the way.

"The marathon was a fantastic experience," prince Tomohito assured.

The Finlandia ski marathon was won by Sweden's Matti Kuosku, covered the distance in three hours 56.22 minutes. Kuosku beat Norway's Magnar Rismyr by only one second, and third in the goal was Norway's Nils Andreassen only two seconds behind the winner.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

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2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?Q.4—As dealer, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A86 ♥ AQ98 ♦ AJ1052 ♣ 7
What is your opening bid?Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK6 ♥ K10984 ♦ K ♣ AQ97
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 NT Pass
7What action do you take?
Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 863 ♥ A9652 ♣ AK843
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass
7What action do you take?
Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 863 ♥ A9652 ♣ AK843
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass
7What action do you take?
Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 863 ♥ A9652 ♣ AK843
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass
7

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SALE OF PLANT AND TRANSPORT

Due to completion of current contracts, various items of construction plant and transport will be available for sale.

Items include Elba concrete batcher, 60-tonne silo, crusher, mixers, tipplers, water tankers, pickups, cars, cranes, JCBs, etc.

Further details available on request from the contracts manager at the above address.

Items available for inspection during March.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Horizon

WORLD

Italian police foil jail breakout plan

MILAN (A.P.) — Anti-terrorism police foiled a planned terrorist attack on Milan's San Vittore Prison. Chief State Prosecutor Mauro Gresti announced here Monday.

Mr. Gresti, wrapping up a major police anti-terrorism crackdown carried out over the past eight days, made public 17 suspect terrorists were arrested while many others were identified and being sought.

Police discovered nine Red Brigades hideouts in Milan and nearby towns, seized arms and explosives, files of persons the Red

Brigades had planned to attack and "important" documents. The plan was foiled at the last minute. Mr. Gresti said.

All those arrested, who declared themselves "political prisoners," were reputed members of the "Walter Alasia" group, one of the most radical Red Brigades branches.

The Walter Alasia, named after a terrorist killed in a shootout with police, claimed several murders in Milan over the past few years and, according to investigators, helped the "Venetian Column" in organising the kidnapping of U.S.

Brig.-Gen. James Dozier.

Gen. Dozier, a high-ranking NATO officer, was abducted by terrorists from his home in Verona. The general was rescued by police in a hideout in Padua last Jan. 28, after 42 days in captivity.

Those arrested on charges of membership in armed bands and subversive activities were aged between 20 and 32. Some of them, including two women, were representatives in automotive and electronic firms—namely Alfa Romeo and Philips. Two were nurses in a Milan hospital.

Mr. Gresti and officers of Milan's anti-terrorism police said the Walter Alasia group had planned an attack on the local prison by a 20-member commando of terrorists.

Citing documents found in one of the hideouts police officers said the operation, aimed at freeing some leading Red Brigades leaders jailed in Milan, was scheduled in the very short term.

They said they had no clues to support speculations that the commando had considered use of one helicopter for the sensational action. They said two vans and three cars stolen for the attack had been seized.

Mr. Sandrucci was abducted on June 3 and released unharmed after one month.

Officers disclosed that the crackdown provided clues on the assassination by the Walter Alasia group of two industrial executives and the head of a Milan hospital in 1979 and 1980.

Puerto Rican explosions jolt Wall Street buildings

NEW YORK (R) — Bombs went off at four major buildings in the New York financial district late Sunday night and a Puerto Rican nationalist group claimed responsibility early Monday, calling it an attack on "Yankee imperialism."

Police said a long communique was found in a telephone booth several kilometres away from the virtually simultaneous explosions went off just before midnight.

It claimed responsibility and carried a star with the letters FALN, the initials of a Puerto Rican nationalist group which has carried out bombings in the past in New York and other cities, police said.

The communique expressed the FALN's solidarity with those accused of an abortive armoured car robbery in suburban Westchester County last year in which two policemen and a guard were killed, the police said.

Earlier, an anonymous caller to a news agency gave a general loc-

ation for the communique and identified himself as an FALN member, but did not mention the bombings.

The bombs damaged mostly windows and doors at the New York Stock Exchange, the Merrill Lynch Stock Brokerage building and the Chase Manhattan Bank building, all in the Wall Street area.

A suspicious package was found at the door of the Morgan Guaranty Trust bank. It was being investigated by police explosives experts.

Besides the financial buildings, the bombs damaged some nearby shops. The damage appeared to have been confined to windows, police said.

FALN (Armed Forces for National Liberation) launched a wave of bomb attacks which killed five people and injured at least 100 in New York and Chicago between 1975 and 1980.

Que Que demonstrators demand Nkomo be tried

QUE QUE (A.P.) — Some 300 chanting demonstrators marched through the main street of the midlands Zimbabwe town of Que Que Monday carrying placards calling for the prosecution for treason of ousted joint coalition government partner Joshua Nkomo.

They shouted slogans supporting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's decision to fire Mr. Nkomo and three other Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) ministers from the 22-month coalition government Feb. 17 for allegedly plotting a coup.

"Nkomo must be sentenced," read one placard.

Some marchers carried a coffin bearing a headless dummy, evidently an effigy of the ZAPU president.

On Saturday, Mr. Mugabe told cheering supporters in the southeast town of Chipinga that if evidence being gathered by police implicated Mr. Nkomo in the plot he would be prosecuted and, on conviction, jailed.

Mr. Mugabe claims that Mr. Nkomo and his ousted colleagues are linked to the discovery of huge arms caches on ZAPU owned properties in Matabeleland, the south-west Zimbabwe province that is the stronghold of Mr. Nkomo's minority Matabele tribe.

Mr. Nkomo has vigorously denied the charge, claiming instead that Premier Mugabe — head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) representing mainly the dominant Shona tribe — was seeking an excuse to dissolve the coalition and pave the way for creating a one-party state.

Newspaper links jailed Irishman to Mountbatten killing

BUFFALO, New York (A.P.) — An Irish nationalist, in jail on charges he tried to enter the United States illegally, might have put together the bomb that killed British World War II hero Lord Mountbatten, according to the Buffalo News.

The newspaper, attributing its information to "classified government documents," reported Sunday that Desmond Ellis, an Irish nationalist, has been under investigation by British and Canadian authorities in Lord Mountbatten's 1979 assassination.

Benedict J. Ferro, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS), refused to comment on the documents, which were offered Feb. 18 to U.S. District Judge John Curtin. Judge Curtin refused to

examine them when government attorneys said their contents could not be made public.

Mr. Ellis, 29, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, has been held at the Erie County correctional facility in nearby Alden on criminal and civil charges stemming from his alleged attempt with four others to enter the United States from Canada on Feb. 6. Three Canadians and another Belfast Native, Edward Howell, 34, have been released on bail.

INS officials said at the time of the arrests in Niagara Falls, New York, the group intended to purchase weapons for the outlawed Irish Republican Army. A written list of arms and ammunition and about \$9,600 in British and Irish currency were confiscated.

The classified documents painted Mr. Howell as the "brains" behind Lord Mountbatten's assassination, the News reported.

Lord Mountbatten, 79, cousin of Queen Elizabeth and uncle of Prince Philip, was killed Aug. 27, 1979, while boating at his summer residence near Sligo, Ireland.

Authorities said an explosion on his yacht was touched off by a remote-control bomb.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the bombing, along with another remote-

control bombing the same day that killed 18 British soldiers in another part of Ireland.

British intelligence sources in Dublin consider Mr. Ellis an expert in remote-control explosives, the News reported.

The newspaper's sources said Mr. Ellis possibly came to the United States to buy remote-control aircraft capable of carrying small bombs up to eight kilometres.

Robert Murphy, attorney for Mr. Ellis, said he is seeking poli-

tical asylum in the United States.

The three Canadians who were arrested were charged with conspiracy to smuggle the Irishmen into the country.

Mr. Howell was ordered deported from Canada on Friday after a Canadian immigration official judged him "likely to engage in subversive activity." His departure to Ireland was delayed until his passport arrives from Belfast, Canadian immigration officials said.

Police call it a day in Atlanta murders enquiry

ATLANTA, Georgia (R) — Authorities said Sunday, that police would probably end their investigation of most of the 1979-81 string of killings of young blacks in Atlanta following Saturday's double-murder conviction of Wayne Williams.

Police said they would dissolve a special force set up to investigate the murders that kept the city in a state of terror for 23 months.

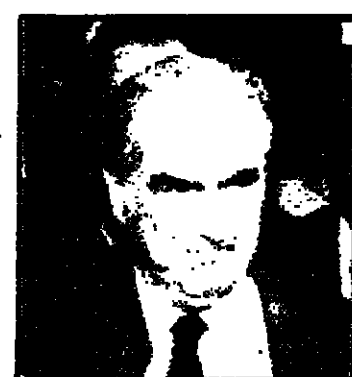
Mr. Williams, 23, a freelance photographer and music promoter, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders of Jimmy Ray Payne and Nathaniel Cater, who were among 28 victims of the killings.

His lawyers have said they expect to appeal and, after the verdict was announced, Mr. Williams insisted he was innocent.

He was arrested in June 1981. Since then, there have been no murders of the sort which had gripped the city in fear.

During the trial, the prosecution tried to link Mr. Williams with 10 other killings through testimony about synthetic fibres found on the two victims with whose murder he was charged.

Officials said that in addition fibres found on 10 more bodies also resembled those from Mr. Williams' house and car. The officials said that they believed Mr.



Papandreu optimistic on Cyprus

NICOSIA (A.P.) — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu concluded his tumultuous three-day visit to Cyprus Monday saying he felt "restrained optimism" about possible progress toward a settlement of the problem of the war-divided island.

This was because "there has been significant differentiations in the international field, Mr. Papandreu told a press conference before his departure. He did not elaborate.

He reiterated that in coordination with the Cyprus government he would be launching "a crusade to internationalise the Cyprus problem."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Papandreu, in the final part of his busy programme during a visit to the Strovolos refugee estate, near the capital, assured thousands of cheering refugees he would work ceaselessly for their return to their homes.

A total of 200,000 Greek Cypriots, one third of the Greek Cypriot population, were forcibly evicted from their homes when Turkey invaded the island in 1974.

Turkish occupation troops have since refused to allow any of them to return to the Turkish occupied part of the island.

His voice shaking with emotion, the socialist leader of Greece, a member of the NATO alliance and the European Economic Community, told the Strovolos refugees:

"Our partners and allies should fully realise the huge responsibility they have taken on by tolerating the butchery of the Cyprus republic, by tolerating the violent and savage occupation of 36.3 per cent of its territory by the Turkish borders."

Britain jails Tanzanian hijackers, talks of hard stand against 'pirates'

STANSTED, England (Agencies) — Four Tanzanians who hijacked a jetliner in Africa and forced it to fly here, were in jail Monday after the three-day drama ended when they sent two small children off the seized Air Tanzania jet with their weapons.

The 82 freed passengers and crew, released in batches Sunday afternoon following the intervention of an exiled Tanzanian politician, prepared to return home.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hailed the peaceful ending as a lesson to sky pirates. "The message is that hijackers coming to this country will not be permitted to leave," she said.

British police spokesmen said after the surrender they had been determined not to let the plane leave Britain. They would have stormed the aircraft if necessary and would not have agreed to any concession that might encourage future hijackings.

The hijacking of the blue-and-gold airliner, Kilimanjaro, ended after police in 36½ hours of negotiations with the four young gunmen, promised British justice

and persuaded them to release their captives.

The plane, named after the East African nation's famed mountain, was seized on a domestic flight in Tanzania last Friday.

It zigzagged across three continents, with stops in Kenya, Saudi Arabia and Greece, before landing at this little-used airport in the English countryside, 48 kilometres northeast of London.

The hijackers, demanding the ouster of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, had their relatives on board, including the boy and girl, both aged about 10.

Under cold, gray skies, the children walked into the arms of a waiting British policeman. They carried a loaded .38 revolver, a fake gun, wooden hand grenades and package marked "explosives" which turned out to be empty.

Police said security men found small amounts of explosives placed round two emergency exit doors and round toilet doors at the rear of the plane.

All the hostages, apart from a Tanzanian co-pilot who was wounded in the back, were unharmed.

Botha opponents to form new South African party

CAPE TOWN (A.P.) — Right-wing members of the ruling National Party (N.P.), defeated in a confrontation over sharing power with non-whites, will bolt the party and form a new opposition, South African newspapers reported Monday.

The papers quoted Andries Treurnicht, suspended head of the Transvaal Province National Party, as saying, "I am finished with the National Party."

Mr. Treurnicht and 35 followers lost a key confrontation in the head committee of the provincial party, most powerful of the four provincial organisations that make up the National Party, on Saturday.

The issue was a statement by Prime Minister P.W. Botha that the government favoured some form of "power sharing," a code word for giving the country's mixed-race and Asian-descent

minorities some limited role in the government.

At present, colour-reds, Asians and blacks have no vote and no role in the white-minority nationalist government.

"I made it quite clear at Saturday's meeting that if they insisted on retaining their unqualified support for the prime minister's interpretation of policy, I was finished and there would be no turning back," Mr. Treurnicht was quoted as saying.

Soviet craft lands on Venus

MOSCOW (R) — An Unmanned Soviet space craft touched down on the surface of Venus Sunday and will begin taking the first samples of the planet's crust, TASS news agency said.

The Soviet news agency said a module from the Venus-13 interplanetary station, launched on Oct. 30, landed on the burning planet at 0357 GMT Sunday after a 300 million-kilometre journey.

It was the latest of several Soviet space landings on Venus which go back to Dec. 1970.

TASS news agency said the most important new feature of the mission was to take soil samples from the planet's surface.

Venus, Earth's nearest planetary neighbour, is shrouded in a veil of fast moving yellow clouds and its surface temperatures can reach up to 480 degrees Centigrade (900 Fahrenheit).

Another automatic space station, Venus-14, launched four days after Venus-13, will reach the periphery of Venus on March 5, TASS added.

Canadian ships get blessing for seal hunt

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (R) — Recalling recent disasters off the Newfoundland coast, Christian clergymen Sunday blessed six ships and their crew who will take part in Canada's controversial annual seal hunt.

About 1,000 people attended an interdenominational service in this small port city to bless the fleet. Two weeks ago, 116 men died when the American oil rig Ocean Ranger and a Soviet freighter sank off Newfoundland.

A former sealing ship set out Sunday to resume the search for the rig which sank without trace on Feb. 15 with 84 crew.

Echo-sounders have located a large shape on the ocean bed near where it was drilling but this has only been tentatively identified as the rig.

The six sealing vessels are expected to leave port later this week for the Labrador coastline where the crew will kill up to 57,000 newly-born harp seal pups for their fur. Norwegian ships have a quota of 24,000.

The annual seal hunt is due to start this week further south on seal-breeding grounds in the St. Lawrence Gulf where fierce winter storms raged last week. Hunters there have a quota of up to 53,000 harp seals.

Conservationists, who say clubbing seals to death is barbaric, plan to disrupt the hunt, which has Canadian government support and is protected by regulations against anyone except the hunters getting near the seals.

Officials of the foremost protest group, Greenpeace, said they planned to use hovercraft to get close to the hunt. Protesters in the past tried to spray the seals with dye to make their skins worthless.

The Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior has been held up in Halifax by customs officials because of an alleged customs violation during last year's hunt. Greenpeace said the officials would seize the ship if it tried to leave without paying a \$400 fine.

Vietnam: So far so good, what lies next?

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

HANOI — Vietnam appears to be slowly emerging from its political isolation and economic quagmire — problems China, the United States and Communist South East Asia had hoped would "bleed Hanoi white" and force it into compromises at the conference table.

"I can say that the Vietnamese nation will never give into any pressure. If anybody harbours the illusion of bringing it to its knees, they are just harbouring an illusion," Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem told the Associated Press.

While Hanoi's war-hardened leaders always talk tough — even when on the razor's edge — recent events have formed a sharp contrast to the last three years when Vietnam fought a border war with China, suffered a series of disastrous harvests and was shunned by most of the non-Communist world following its invasion of Kampuchea in late 1978.

Some sources in non-aligned governments had theorised that such problems, including the ongoing guerrilla war inside Kampuchea, would weaken the Vietnamese to the point where they would be willing to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea and allow a coalition government in Phnom Penh.

'Favourable conditions'

Today, Vietnamese officials point to certain "favourable conditions."

They note with glee the bickering among the various Kampuchean resistance groups trying to form a coalition against the Vietnamese and differences within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — which includes Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines — on how to deal with Hanoi on the Kampuchean issue. They also perceive a thaw towards Vietnam in certain quarters of the non-Communist world.

France, with a socialist government in power, and Norway have decided to resume aid to Vietnam.

Private business deals with non-communist nations, including Japan, West Germany, Great Britain and Italy, have been stepped up. United Nations agencies, including the World Food Programme and UNICEF, are making more frequent visits to Vietnam.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam's top backer and donor, shows no signs of slackening its economic and military support and Hanoi is optimistic that with Soviet aid it can begin to tap offshore oil reserves by 1983.

Buffeted by poor weather, mismanagement and

rigid policies, Vietnam was forced to import about two million tons of basic grains in 1979. The imports fell to about 300,000 tons last year and food self-sufficiency — albeit at a meagre level — may be attained in 1982, according to Western diplomatic sources here.

There have also been improvements in coal production, maritime products and handicrafts.

But the Vietnamese economy is still rife with problems, and its overseers admit to poor management, corruption, lack of raw materials and spare parts. Knowledgeable Western sources say the Vietnamese

are having troubles in making repayments on foreign loans and estimate that the country's convertible currency reserves may have dropped to as low as \$30 million last year.

Life is difficult for average Vietnamese

The average Vietnamese in Hanoi lives a drab and difficult life.

The average worker receives about 200 dong (\$22) a month in wages. A bicycle tire, an essential commodity for many Vietnamese, costs about 120 dong and a simple sweater will eat up his total month's wages. At the city's largest department store a dozen people, clutching dong notes, surge towards a counter where nails are being sold at a discounted price.

But more consumer goods have been appearing on Hanoi's shelves, apparently due to a shift in economic policy which goes back to Communist Party decisions in the fall of 1979. These policies include more emphasis on light industry and consumer goods rather than the past obsession with building up heavy industry and provisions for more private enterprise in both rural and urban areas.

Flexibility for free enterprise

The government has been more flexible in allowing private plots on state-run communes and factory workers can engage in a variety of free enterprise efforts after they have put in their eight hours a day at state factories.

Some observers expect this pragmatic line to be "cautiously endorsed" at the fifth congress of Vietnam's Communist Party scheduled for the end of March. When asked about this, Mr. Liem said the congress would probably support "individual freedom within the framework of central planning."

The congress is not expected to announce any dramatic changes in foreign policy. Although Vietnam clearly would like to expand its relations with the West, including the United States, close ties with Moscow are still the cornerstone of Hanoi's policy, in part through fear of its giant neighbour — China.



In Hanoi, Vietnamese gather around a government chart showing the points of Chinese

attack during the Chinese-Vietnamese war in 1979. (Gamma photo)

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

S. Arabia denies sending critical note about Syria

RIYADH (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia denied Monday that King Khalid had sent messages to Gulf leaders critical of Syria's recent crackdown on Muslim Brotherhood extremists. "This is a complete fabrication, and the kingdom does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states," said Information Minister Abdo Yamani. The Saudi Press Agency, which carried Mr. Yamani's statement, said he was referring to allegations made by Israel Radio in recent days.

Assad criticises French president's visit to Israel

PARIS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, in an interview published Monday sharply criticised this week's official visit to Israel by French President Francois Mitterrand saying it could only encourage Israeli aggression. In an interview with the independent newspaper Le Monde, President Assad said of the visit beginning Wednesday, "We do not think this visit conforms to the role of France. Also, we do not see what it can bring that is positive in what concerns France's role in the Middle East or Franco-Arab relations."

S. Yemen leader says no Soviet bases

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (A.P.) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammad denied Monday that the Soviet Union is maintaining military bases in his Marxist-ruled, Red Sea Arab country. Mr. Mohammad, who is due here Tuesday on a one-day visit, told the newspaper Al Khaleej that the United States was using the Soviet bases issue "as a means of threatening the Gulf area's stability and natural wealth." He said a unified constitution for a projected merger with North Yemen was now "in the final stages of formulation."

Ecevit in court accused of insulting police chief

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit appeared before a civil court Monday accused of insulting a police chief in June, 1980, but the court in effect dropped the charge. Mr. Ecevit could have been imprisoned for up to two and half years had he been convicted. The former prime minister, who recently spent two months in jail for talking politics openly in defiance of a decree issued by the military government which took power in September, 1980, had denied the charge. The court referred the case back to the Nevsehir judicial authorities, which legal sources said was tantamount to dismissing it.

Niger to resume ties with Libya

NIAMEY (R) — Niger Sunday announced it would resume diplomatic relations with Libya, its northern neighbour, more than a year after they were suspended. Niger cut relations with Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government in January 1981 after Libya's military intervention in neighbouring Chad and in retaliation for a speech by Col. Qadhafi calling on desert nomads to revolt in Niger.

Egyptian envoy to Guatemala dies

MIAMI (R) — Egypt's ambassador to Guatemala, Mahmoud Maher Abbas, 57, died of a heart attack Sunday at the Miami International Airport Hotel, police reported Sunday. A spokesman said the ambassador and his wife were travelling home from Guatemala and waiting for a flight to Europe when he was taken ill. The U.S. State Department is arranging to fly the body to Cairo, the spokesman added.

Handwritten text in Arabic script.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

King cables Hassan II

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to King Hassan II of Morocco congratulating him, in King Hussein's own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government, on the anniversary of the Moroccan monarch's accession to the throne. King Hussein affirmed in his cable that King Hassan's wise and courageous leadership has enabled the Moroccan people to achieve many of their aspirations. He also wished success to the Moroccan monarch in continued leadership of Morocco's march towards progress and prosperity.

Sharif Zaid visits Qatari emir

DOHA (Petra) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, received here on Tuesday morning Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who is currently visiting Qatar. The meeting was attended by Qatari Deputy Commander-in-Chief Brig. Gen. Mohammad Abdullah Al Atiyeh and Jordanian Ambassador in Doha Khaled 'Ubeidat. Sharif Zaid arrived in Doha on Monday at the head of a military delegation for a three-day visit, with the aim of strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in military affairs.

U. of J. staff donate to bereaved

AMMAN (Petra) — The members of the board of trustees of the University of Jordan have contributed a total of JD 2,340 to the families of the victims of the regrettable bus accident which took place last Friday in Wadi Musa. University President Abdul Salam Al Majali contributed JD 150, and his two assistants contributed JD 150 each. The university's vice president, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra, contributed JD 100. Dr. Majali on Monday called on the members of the university's faculty and its administrative staff to contribute one day's salary to the families of the victims. Nine students of the university's Faculty of Commerce died in the bus accident.

Council discusses Valley agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Tuesday morning presided over a meeting of the higher agricultural council, to continue discussion of a proposed agricultural pattern in the Jordan Valley. The council heard a report from officials of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) explaining the agricultural patterns followed since the beginning of the 1950s in developing irrigation projects in the valley. The report enumerated projects that have been implemented, and which will be implemented in the Jordan Valley under the 1981-1985 five-year development plan. It also detailed the available water sources in the Jordan Valley, and the need of water for drinking and irrigation in the Amman area.

Phosphate export growth detailed

AMMAN (Petra) — The quantity of phosphates in bulk exported through Aqaba Port from Jan. 1 - Oct. 31, 1981 was 9,172 tonnes greater than that shipped during the same period of 1980. A statistical bulletin published by the Aqaba Port Authority said that the quantity of phosphates in bulk transported to the port in the former period totalled 3,197,616 tonnes, compared to 3,188,444 tonnes in the latter period.

World Affairs Council elects board

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the World Affairs Council elected unanimously a new board of directors in its meeting on Monday. Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali was elected president, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh vice president, Dr. Kamel Abu Jabr treasurer and Mr. Ali Subeimat, Mr. Taher Hikmat, Mr. Adnan Al Bakhit, Mr. Ali Ghandour, Mrs. Laila Sharaf, Mr. Hashem Al Dabbas and Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharif members. The council was established in 1977 with the aim of arousing intellectual interest in issues related to the Jordanian and international communities and encouraging objective dialogue on community issues which concern the lives of Jordanians, Arabs and other people in the world.

WSC completes desert water project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation has completed the implementation of a northern desert water project at a total cost of JD 1,177,497. The project will supply 600 cubic metres of water daily to villages of the northern desert whose population totals 12,000. The water networks of several northern desert villages were also improved in the project.

Islamic book exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened on Tuesday an Islamic book exhibition at the university. The 10-day exhibition includes sets of Islamic books, magazines, publications, films and posters bearing Koran verses and the Prophet Mohammad's sayings. The exhibition is organised by the Sharf College in cooperation with the Arabic language, engineering, science, medicine and vegetable production societies of the University of Jordan, to publicise the Islamic heritage and culture. The revenue of the exhibition will be given to needy students at the university.

Tal sees Bahraini, Romanian envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal received at his office on Tuesday Bahraini Ambassador in Amman Abdul Aziz Al Hassan. They discussed relations between the two countries and ways of developing cultural and educational ties between them. Dr. Tal also received on Tuesday Romanian Ambassador in Amman Andrei Cervencovici. They discussed ways to develop cultural and scientific relations between the two countries, as well as various questions of concern to Jordanian students studying in Romania.

Alia shuffles N. America cargo staff

NEW YORK (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has announced the reorganisation of its North America cargo management staff with new appointments of key executives in North America. Among Alia staff getting new positions are Ray Meyerhoefer, named director of cargo sales-North America and based at the North America cargo headquarters in New York; Mohammad Baraineh named director of airport services-North America and based at Kennedy International Airport; Marek Drovota, formerly with Air India Cargo, appointed Cargo Sales Account Manager, and Carol Franco, formerly Los Angeles cargo customer service representative for Alia, promoted to cargo sales representative-Los Angeles. Remaining as Cargo Sales Manager in New York is Thelma Bonnetti von Wittke and as Cargo Sales Manager-Los Angeles, Farouq Nashashibi.

Australian minister points to possibilities for more cooperation

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Visiting Australian Minister of Housing and Construction Thomas MacVeigh Tuesday held talks with Jordanian Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri and Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, on ways to set up cooperation in trade and construction.

Mr. MacVeigh, who is visiting Jordan on the second leg of a tour which has already taken him to Saudi Arabia, observed that Australian contractors, engineers and businessmen have been slow in appreciating Jordan's ambitious schemes and development plans, an aide said. Mr. MacVeigh also said that the Australian government has been unaware of the importance Jordanian officials attach to development plans, especially in the trade and economic sectors.

After talks with officials here, which he described as "fruitful".

Mr. MacVeigh said that there is a possibility of improving trade relations between the two countries. Representatives of both countries will meet in the next few weeks to discuss proposals aimed at increasing trade and cooperation, not only in the established areas of food and manufactured goods, but in the tourism sector as well, the aide said.

Jordan mainly imports wheat and meat from Australia. According to Mr. MacVeigh, who assists the Australian trade ministers, Jordan is a potential market for further Australian exports and for construction companies.

Mr. MacVeigh, who arrived on Tuesday morning, left for Iraq the same evening to hold similar talks with Iraqi officials.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that talks between the two sides had involved the possibility of increasing Jordan's phosphate exports to Australia, and prospects for potash exports.

Ontario minister meets Mufti, Yarmouk chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti received on Tuesday visiting Ontario Minister of Education Betty Stevenson and her delegation. The two sides discussed the methods used in Canada in kindergarten and nursery education, and the rehabilitation of the disabled. The Canadian guest invited Mrs. Mufti to visit Canada to get acquainted with the methods followed there in these domains.

Dr. Stevenson also visited Yarmouk University Tuesday and discussed with President Adnan Badran scopes of cooperation between the university and universities in Ontario, as well as the possibility of exchanges of expertise and of visits by faculty members. They also discussed the possibility of training for Yarmouk University graduate students at Ontario universities.

Dr. Stevenson also visited the girls' community college in Ajloun, and the ancient city of Jerash, on Tuesday.

Jordanian team due at Arab energy conference Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour will leave for Doha on Friday heading Jordan's delegation to the second Arab energy conference, which will start there on Saturday, the local press reported on Tuesday.

The Jordanian delegation will submit a paper on Jordan's energy consumption during the past 10 years, projected consumption until the year 2000 and energy sources such as oil shale, oil and gas prospects, the report added.

The conference, to last for five days, will discuss in detail the energy situation in Arab countries and the consequences of increasing consumption of energy, particularly oil. The participants in the conference will also discuss the role of existing energy sources and the possibility of developing alternatives which could meet Arab energy needs.

The conference will hear about 60 papers on these topics, while a specialised working group will discuss the relationship between electricity generation and the desalination of water.

Four seminars will also be held to discuss the manpower situation in the field of energy, training and investments required to develop the energy sector.

The Jordanian delegation comprises Ministry of Industry and Trade Energy Director Ibrahim Badran, Jordan Electricity Authority Director Hisham Al Khatib, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company Director General Sa'id Al Tal, Natural Resources Authority Vice President Ahmad Dakqan and the Jordanian ambassador in Qatar.

The conference, to be attended by 19 Arab ministers, is organised by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab League and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.



Walid Asfour

reasing consumption of energy, particularly oil. The participants in the conference will also discuss the role of existing energy sources and the possibility of developing alternatives which could meet Arab energy needs.

U.N. envoy gathers facts on occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal received on Tuesday U.N. envoy Prof. Austin Tetteh from the University of Science and Technology in Ghana, who is on a fact-finding mission in the area to investigate the conditions of Palestinian refugees. Dr. Tal briefed Prof. Tetteh on the educational services rendered by the Education Ministry in the occupied West Bank.

On Monday, Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud discussed with Prof. Tetteh the conditions of the Arab residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Mahmoud gave a detailed explanation of the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied areas as a result of arbitrary Israeli measures. He also gave Prof. Tetteh a report prepared by the ministry on the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied areas.

Prof. Tetteh also met with several Palestinian exiles, and heard their testimonies on the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab areas.

FOR TRANSLATION

Arabic-English and vice versa. Please contact Mr. Jalal F. Zawaidah, P.O. Box 1548, Amman (tel. 36178), at King Ghazi Street, near Cinema Zahran.

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Friends of the Children mount new campaign

A bit of green for bare schoolyards

Text and photo
by Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In launching its new project, The Greening of Schools, the Friends of the Children Club (FCC) is seeing to it that 2,000 trees are planted Thursday morning in the playgrounds of four village schools. The schools are on the eastern outskirts of Amman, bordering on the desert.

Her Majesty Queen Noor will lead an excursion including FCC and Ministry of Education representatives to visit boys' and girls' schools in Muwaqqar, 30 kilometres from Amman; in Sahab, 10 kilometres away (where tea will be served at the municipality), and then on to Quweismeh, which is just on the Amman limits.

"We invited the children before. Now we are going out to them," FCC President Hind Sharif Naser told the Jordan Times. She was referring to the Arbor Day celebrations on Jan. 15, when families with their children participated in planting part of the club's Children's International Forest at Yajouz.

Mrs. Naser explained that besides the obvious aim of making the schools' environment prettier and providing some shade, "we also hope that the students will transfer this interest (in trees) to their homes and other surroundings."

Miss Margo Malatjalian, the club's programme supervisor, expressed to the Jordan Times her belief that education is not just a matter of books, and that students have to become aware of their environment. "By planting greenery they will acquire more feel for trees and plants," she added.

In preparation for the event the schools' yards have been enclosed by fences, or in the case of the Muwaqqar school for girls, a wall. The budget for this fencing came from the mayors of the different communities. Holes have also been dug in preparation for the seedlings, and in some towns the boys had to go round to the girls' schools to give the students a hand.

"We want our children to learn to appreciate the generosity of our soil, even in what is now a desert," Mrs. Naser emphasised. "With a little bit of effort miracles can be worked. Just remember how Solomon had plenty of goods out of this land."

The project, which was planned for last year, could not be started earlier because of a lack of rain. The FCC plans to move to other schools next year. As an incentive, prizes will be awarded each year to the schools which have succeeded in keeping alive the largest number of trees. Any school which is interested in joining next year can contact the Friends of the Children directly or through the Ministry of Education.

Another of the club's goals will be achieved on Thursday when the mayor of Quweismeh presents it with two pieces of land bearing prefabricated buildings, where the FCC can establish children's centres. Municipality money will also be allocated to run centres.

Also on Thursday, the club will draw attention to an old project for a children's recreation centre in Sahab, in an attempt to revive it.



The FCC's Arbor Day planting: The greenery campaign continues Thursday

The club has also acquired 150 dunums of land near the schools involved in Thursday's programme. This land is to be forested next year. "The challenge is that it is nearer to the desert," Mrs. Naser explained.

Mother's Day musical

An event in the near future that members of the club insist on making "Fun", "happy", "joyful" and "rewarding to both mother and child" is Mother's Day, March 21. Miss Malatjalian has written and

Dr. Assad wins Saudi award for literature

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz granted Dr. Nasreddin Al Assad, president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation), the King Faisal international award for Arabic literature in a ceremony which took place in Riyadh on Monday.

Dr. Assad won the award on the strength of research he had done on Arabic literature in the pre-Islamic era, the sources of pre-Islamic poetry and other related subjects.

Dr. Assad is the first Jordanian to win the 250,000-riyal award. The award is granted annually to the authors of the best works in Islamic literature and research. Arabic literature and medicine.

Today's Weather

It will continue to be partly cloudy, with scattered rains in the middle and northern parts of the country. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances of scattered rains. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	10	20
Deserts	4	13
Jordan Valley	11	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 67 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Multimedia exhibition of contemporary American art, at the American Centre.
- Photographs of Islamic and modern Spanish architecture, at the University of Jordan.
- Paintings of Muhim Al Sarraf, at the Iraqi Press Section.
- Islamic literature, films and posters, at the University of Jordan.
- Architectures en Terre Crue (architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

Video programmes

- Magazine d'informations at 5 p.m., and La leçon de musique de Pierre Schaeffer at 6 p.m., both at the French Cultural Centre.

Lectures

- Goethe, the Great German Poet in Our Contemporary Time, by Prof. Hans Joachim Bernhardt, at the Haya Arts Centre at 6 p.m. Followed by film, Goethe Today, in Arabic.
- Classical and Islamic Influenced Architecture in Sicily, by Dr. Jan Cejka at the Goethe Institute at 7 p.m. Organised by Goethe Institute and Friends of Archaeology.

Children's film

- Der Wolf und die Sieben Geisslein, for the children of Theodor Schneller School (from 4-10 years), at the Schneller School at 4 p.m.

The Department of Culture and Arts

in cooperation with

The Jordan-Democratic Germany Friendship Society

presents a lecture by

Prof. Hans Joachim Bernhardt

entitled: Goethe, the Great German Poet in Our contemporary time. At 6 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1982 at the Haya Arts Centre, to mark the 150th anniversary of Goethe's death. The lecture will be followed by a film entitled Goethe Today, in Arabic.

OPEN INVITATION

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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Educational establishments and the law

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Last week, the High Court of Justice issued a verdict overruling the decision taken by the Minister of Education regarding the enforcement of the regulations for studying in community colleges. The allegation against the Ministry was that the stipulation and the enforcement of these regulations are the prerogative of the Council for Higher Education, and thus the Ministry's action was unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. The Court's verdict was straightforward and considered the case to be trivial.

This situation manifests once again how the edu-

cational establishments in Jordan are still in the dark, or at least their policy-makers are. The various establishments can be easily subjected to contradictions in their programmes due to the absence of a centralised planning body. The Council for Higher Education which is supposed to perform this role has been decreed but not yet formed.

The emergence of community colleges and the increase in their numbers represent a healthy phenomenon that has received acceptance by the official authorities and by the students. These colleges will

largely contribute to satisfying the demand for intermediate-level trainees in many disciplines. The plans and policies pertinent to this type of education need to be formulated as a matter of priority.

The Court's verdict also displays an example of the legal mistakes that are likely to be committed. The official and semi-official departments and the other major institutions are supposed to have access to competent legal advice and consultation. The legal advisors are expected to monitor and scrutinise all the legal aspects of the work of the de-

partments and present their recommendations; but the Ministry's decision reflects negatively on the ability and competence of the legal advisers employed therein. The Cabinet faced a similar situation when the High Court of Justice rescinded its decision to cease partitioning

the agricultural lands into areas less than sixty dunoms. In that case too, the Court's verdict was the same since the Cabinet's decision contradicted the law. Obviously the various authorities and institutions should re-consider their selection of legal advisers for the benefit of their own de-

partments as well as for the benefit of the public.

The number of legal violations that have been detected and rectified has been minimal compared to the violations that have passed unnoticed or without any follow-up. One wonders how many of the latter category there are. It is sad to see that such violations have found their way to educational establishments. More care and consultation should be conducted prior to issuing any decisions, in particular those affecting major policies and influencing a large number of people. Many parties, who get hard

hit by legal violations on the part of the authorities, prefer to make do with it rather than go into the long, complicated, and often back-firing procedure of taking the violators to court.

The University of Jordan has recently established a centre for services and consultation whose purpose has been defined and incorporated in the University's by-laws. A similar set-up has been envisaged by the University of Yarmouk. Some bodies in the private sector have expressed their concern over the illegality of such an act. The next legal battle may very well be over this issue.

Historic possibilities

FRENCH PRESIDENT Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel, starting today, could go down in the annals of the Middle East as "historic", if and only if France's Socialist leader succeeds in spelling out, once and for all, a consistent outline of his government's policy in the region.

Ever since the Socialist takeover at the Elysee Palace on May 20 last year, the French attitude to the problems of the Middle East has been characterised by a series of contradictory, spur-of-the-moment statements that have done nothing but aggravate the situation in this strategic area. A few examples will illustrate.

As leader of the Socialist opposition before his election, Mr. Mitterrand accused his predecessor, Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, of leading France on an anti-Israeli course, and said he would rectify the balance by visiting Israel. Instead, his first official visit abroad was to Saudi Arabia.

Two months ago, Mr. Mitterrand upset the Arab World when he suggested in a French television interview that Jordanian territory could provide a homeland for the Palestinians. Last week, his foreign relations minister, Mr. Claude Cheysson, angered the Israelis by declaring in Abu Dhabi that a future Palestinian state would have to be built on the occupied Arab territories.

Although Mr. Mitterrand's three-day visit had been put off after Israel destroyed a French-built Iraqi nuclear reactor in June, and then again after the Zionist state annexed the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, France refused to vote at the United Nations for sanctions against the Tel Aviv government.

Mr. Mitterrand must understand the hard realities of the Middle East problem before he makes yet another contradictory, misleading and compromising statement on France's policy in the region.

2. Government policies relating to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care, and education.

Investment in economic infrastructure in the occupied territories has been small. In 1981, the military government allowed an Arab-owned bank in Gaza to re-open for business. This is the first instance of a pre-1967 bank being permitted to operate; otherwise, only Israeli banks are allowed to operate in the occupied territories. Numerous complaints have been made that Israel restricts economic development on both political and commercial grounds, thereby keeping the West Bank and Gaza especially as captive markets. Israeli-imposed restrictions in the economic sphere affect development in several different ways. For example, farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip need permission from military authorities to sell their produce outside of the occupied territories. In 1981, there were several instances of prohibitions on the marketing of crops. Al-Fajr reported that in June West Bank farmers had been forbidden from selling their almonds in Israel which in past years had constituted a primary market for their produce. It was alleged that this ban was a result of pressure from Israeli growers. (Al-Fajr, June 28-July 4, 1981) In May, West Bank farmers in the Tulkarem area were refused permission to export any of their fruit crops, allegedly in reprisal for anti-occupation political activities in the affected villages (Al-Fajr, Apr. 26-May 2, 1981). More serious was a military ban on the export of all Arab agricultural products to Israel at the end of July; this resulted in much spoilage and waste, and an economic hardship to farmers.

In 1981, the military government adopted a new policy of forbidding West Bank and Gaza organisations from accepting any funds for developmental projects from the Jordan-based Joint Committee on grounds that this Committee was funded by the PLO. The Joint Committee had become a major source of financial support for municipal construction projects and charitable activities of social welfare groups such as local Red Crescent and Red Cross societies. The ban on receipt of these funds has not been countered with the provision of additional support from the military government. As a result, numerous projects have been abandoned. Al-Fajr noted the impact in its edition for Aug. 9-15, 1981:

"The municipalities of the West Bank do not receive adequate funds from the military government to cover their normal operating budgets. This has become a critical problem since the military government forbade the municipalities from accepting any funds from Amman. The municipalities now do not have enough money to continue operations. Beit Sahur, for example, receives only JD 1700 for its budget from the military government, but its ordinary budget is JD 100,000."

During 1981, the military government did give financial support to the "Village Leagues," and encouraged the formation of new leagues in the Bethlehem and Ramallah area in addition to the original Hebron area one organised in 1979. The leaders of these leagues cooperate with the Israeli authorities, in contrast to the elected mayors of the towns who actively oppose the occupation. Because of their willingness to collaborate, the Village League leaders have received favoured treatment. According to Marie Thorpe, President of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, in testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on December 16, 1981:

"During 1981, the negative reaction to the Leagues has become quite strong. (Nevertheless), in order to advance the leadership role of Mr. Daudin (Hebron League) and the others, the Military Government gives them a facilitator role. The Military Government stated that it was funneling rural village development funds through the organisations."

Military government rules also affect private businesses. There has been a long-term effort to force the Arab-owned Jerusalem Electricity Company, which provides service in East Jerusalem and the West Bank, to sell

its properties to the Israeli government. Early in 1981, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that the Israeli government could purchase the installations and concessions in East Jerusalem, but not in the West Bank. The JEC is the largest private concern in the occupied territories which is wholly owned and managed by Arabs, and employs more than 400 workers; its treatment by Israeli authorities is widely perceived as symbolic of official attitudes toward the establishment of Arab enterprises.

Taxes are another area about which residents of the occupied territories have complained. In both East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, most Israeli taxes, including the Value Added Tax, are in force. There have been reports that these taxes are collected forcibly by soldiers, and that severe fines have been imposed for all-severed late payments. In the West Bank and Gaza the military government has decreed a number of taxes which have affected the merchants. The West Bank Chamber of Commerce has claimed that these taxes are arbitrary, unreasonably high, and aimed at forcing shops out of business (Al-Fajr, Mar. 15-21, 1981).

Throughout 1981, an average of 80,000 Arab labourers from the occupied territories were employed in Israel. These were primarily unskilled jobs, about 40 percent in construction. The workers commuted to the job sites daily, returning to the occupied territories after work since they are forbidden to stay overnight in Israel. Most workers are registered with the government labour office which gives them legal status as alien workers, but a significant minority are hired illegally by Israeli employers. Arab workers from the occupied territories are paid low wages in comparison to unskilled Jewish workers, have no job security, receive no benefits, are forbidden to join unions, and may be dismissed without cause. Several Israeli papers featured articles describing the work conditions of the Arabs who work in Israel, and concluded that the conditions were deplorable. In one instance, an Israeli judge ruled that benefits be provided to dependents of workers killed in industrial accidents, acknowledging that working conditions could be blamed for the tragedy. As reported in the Jerusalem Post on Sept. 25, 1981:

"Sharply criticising the 'sub-human' working and living conditions in Israel of illegal Arab labourers from the territories, the National Labour Court in Jerusalem yesterday upheld for the first time the right of the family of such a worker killed in a work accident to receive benefits from the National Insurance Institute... The judge declared that because of the 'sub-human' conditions of labour, he would seek a 'humanist interpretation' to the law..."

A special characteristic of the labour situation is the large number of Palestinian children who work as commuting day labourers in Israel. Although Israeli law forbids employment of youths under age 16, authorities do not interfere with their recruitment by employers. According to Aman Elon writing in Ha'Aretz, Apr. 24, 1981: "The so-called 'children's market' still goes on in the Ashkelon intersection. The many hundreds of adult job seekers from the (Gaza) Strip who reach this depot every morning at five are joined by crowds of children aged 9-12. They hire themselves out as agricultural labourers. Every morning Israeli employers from far and near come and load them into their vans. Last week, in the morning I was present, the children were promised daily wages of 340 Israeli Liras (54). Later on that day the price went down to 220."

Another Israeli reporter visited the Ashkelon Junction, a highway crossroads on the border between Israel and the Gaza Strip, in August and found that:

"In a rough count I saw 110 children between the ages of 9-15... there were no Israeli employment controllers to be found at the place. The children offered themselves as cheap labour to any car passing by. This is taking place not during school vacation, but at a time the schools are already open." — Ha'Aretz, Sept. 10, 1981.

Employment opportunities for skilled workers and professionals are sev-

erely limited in the occupied territories. Consequently, many persons, especially those with higher educations, migrate to other countries where they may utilise their training in good-paying jobs. As many as 15,000 to 20,000 are expected to leave the occupied territories during 1981. Israeli settlement activity in the occupied territories has adversely affected the livelihood of many Arab residents, particularly as the result of the military expropriation of agricultural land for Israeli civilian settlements. In many instances those affected have had to leave farming to become day labourers in Israel. In contravention of the fourth Geneva Convention's Article 49, Israel has established about 180 civilian settlements for its own citizens in the occupied territories. This number includes 12 large development areas with approximately 60,000 Israeli residents in East Jerusalem; 85 settlements in various parts of the West Bank which have an Israeli population of about 30,000; 30 settlements in the

49,121 dunoms (12,000 acres) of privately-owned land was expropriated in the West Bank alone. Since 1979, the military government has adopted a controversial policy of declaring any land whose ownership is not officially registered — which is the case for 70 per cent of West Bank agricultural land — as state land and seizing it for whatever purposes the government deems fit. Several Israeli papers have criticised this practice. For example, on Mar. 23, Ha'Aretz analysed the policy thus:

"With encouragement from above, the military government in the West Bank has found a devious way to overcome restrictions imposed by the high court of justice on land seizures in the territories... This device is questionable, but its effectiveness is evident: instead of issuing confiscation orders and risking appeals to the high court, as happened in Eilat Moriah, the military government simply defines a certain territory as 'state-owned

cultural Department statistics, lends credence to Arab allegations that use of water by Israeli settlements has had detrimental effects upon their own agriculture. In addition, military government policy discourages the cultivation of new crops requiring irrigation by Arab farmers; for example, a long-standing military order in the Gaza Strip forbids the planting of any new citrus groves, even though citrus crops are the main agricultural produce in Gaza.

Education in the occupied territories encounters severe problems. Schools are not well maintained due to lack of adequate funds, facilities and equipment are of poor quality, books are insufficient, and classrooms are seriously over-crowded. There are insufficient teachers; their qualifications are low, they lack opportunities for improvement and their pay is very low in comparison to that of teachers in Israeli schools. Since 77 per cent of the schools in the West Bank, and 40 per cent in Gaza, are government schools, the military government is responsible for their support; consequently, Arabs in the occupied territories have Israeli authorities for educational problems and what they allege has been a deterioration of standards since 1967.

During the first ten weeks of 1981, the 7,200 teachers of the West Bank were on strike in protest against their low pay, which averaged IL14,000 (about \$200). In January, the military government ordered all teachers back to work to the classroom without success. Several suspected leaders were arrested and later alleged that they had been tortured and beaten. The strike was settled in early March when the government promised to give an average 88 per cent salary raise to the teachers. A number of secondary schools were the sites of sit-ins and other protest demonstrations during the spring and again in November. Several schools were forcibly closed for periods of several days to several weeks by the authorities.

There are five institutes of higher learning in the occupied territories. The two most important are Bir Zeit University in Ramallah and An-Najah University in Nablus. Both have been the scenes of major confrontations between Israeli security personnel on the one hand and students and faculty on the other. The universities have been closed on military orders on several occasions for varying periods of time during 1981. During the first part of November, all four colleges in the West Bank were forcibly closed, although three of them were allowed to resume classes by the end of the month.

Several prolonged closures were enforced upon Bir Zeit University in 1981. Most recently in early November when the military government ordered the university closed for two months. The severe treatment of Bir Zeit has aroused considerable controversy among academic circles within Israel itself, and a number of Israeli faculty formed a Bir Zeit Solidarity Committee which has organised protests both in Israel and the West Bank against the military's educational policies. A Faculty at Hebrew University formed committee to investigate the situation of higher education in the occupied territories. Their report, issued during the summer of 1981, was critical of the military government's interference with academic institutions. Among its recommendations, the Hebrew University committee called for an end to

military orders regulating academic affairs; urged the military to refrain from closing the colleges; and advocated the abolition of the "banned books list."

The Hebrew University Report was especially critical of Military Order 854. Promulgated in 1980, this order gave to the military government the power to disband university students, bar professors, and even to revoke university charters. The report "stressed that Order 854 allows for the infringement of academic freedom and we heard no convincing argument that this order is a successful solution to legal regulation of the universities. We therefore recommend revocation of the order."

Health care and services reportedly are inadequate in the occupied territories. Dr. Samir Katbeh, head of the West Bank Physicians' Union, summed up the health situation in an interview with the Israeli paper, Al-Hamishmar, Mar. 4, 1981:

"The number of beds in government hospitals has declined under occupation. Several hospital projects, started before 1967, were halted and the buildings transferred to the military. Doctors work 100-120 hours a week and earn half the salary of their Israeli counterparts. This has led to an increase in emigration of Palestinian doctors from the West Bank, and an increasing dependence on Israeli health care, and a general degradation of medical services."

In both the West Bank and Gaza, physicians allege that the military government continually harasses the medical profession by such acts as delaying or denying permits for the importation of drugs and equipment, withhold authorisations to construct new hospitals, and imposing arbitrary taxes. In November, the efforts of the military government to apply Israel's taxes, especially the Value Added Tax, provoked a general strike in the Gaza Strip. According to Davar of Dec. 2, 1981:

"Over five hundred physicians and pharmacists have been on strike since last Thursday (Nov. 26) in the Gaza Strip. The strike has paralysed all the health services, and affects an area inhabited by half a million people. Yesterday, the soldiers... used force to open up a number of pharmacies in Gaza... The main reason for the strikes was the raids led by VAT inspectors on local pharmacies, and on the homes of physicians and pharmacists."

The strike lasted for three weeks during which time several doctors and pharmacists were arrested and/or fined. On Dec. 17, the physicians announced an agreement had been reached with military authorities and that the strike would end.

A wide range of social services in the occupied territories are provided in international and non-governmental charitable groups. The organisation with the largest presence is the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees which maintains the refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza. Forty-seven per cent of all schools in Gaza, and nine per cent in the West Bank, are run by UNRWA. Relations between the military government and the international organisations have not been always cordial, and groups such as American Friends Service Committee and Catholic Relief Services have complained of being subjected to various forms of petty harassment. In December, the military government announced that it would not authorise the continuation of AFSC projects for 1982.



Golan Heights which have a population of 6,000 Israeli, 30 settlements in the Gaza Strip with about 1,500 Israelis; and 19 settlements in the Sinai which Israel has agreed to dismantle before returning the area to Egypt in April 1982 under the terms of the Egypt-Israel peace accord.

In the 1981, Israel established 17 new settlements in the West Bank, three new ones in Gaza, and four in the Golan Heights. These settlements were established despite an announcement by the Begin government in September 1980 that only four more settlements would be set up in the West Bank. The accelerated pace of settlement activity, the efforts of Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon to mobilise support for increased settlement, and the Israeli government's endorsement of the Drobni Plan for expanding existing and creating new Israeli settlements on the West Bank have all prompted several Israeli commentators to express alarm over policies they refer to as "creeping annexation." For example, Dani Rubinstein, writing in the Israeli monthly New Outlook (June 1981) noted:

"In actuality the option of annexation has been exercised... The Begin government can boast that it has prevented the possibility of dividing Eretz Yisrael... More than a million and half dunoms of West Bank land, out of a total of 5.5 million dunoms, (has) come under Israeli control, i.e., almost a third... Land appropriations and Israeli settlements have become extensive..."

The expropriation of land for the establishment of Israeli settlements has been a major Arab grievance in the occupied territories. In 1981, at least

OBITUARY

The families of Atallah, Kavar and Abu Fadel mourn with deep regret and sorrow the head of their families, the late

ATTORNEY FOUAD BISHARA ATALLAH

The father of Nasri and Marousia, who passed away at the age of 79 after an active life of good works.

The funeral procession will begin from the King Hussein Medical Centre to the cemetery chapel in Umm Al Hiran at 3 p.m. today.

Condolences will be accepted at the residence of his son, Nasri Atallah, at the Fourth Circle, near the Greek Embassy.

Handwritten Arabic text: *هذا من الجليل*

Oteiba visits Gulf states to seek supports for urgent OPEC meeting

BAHRAIN (R) — OPEC president, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba met Saudi Arabian leaders Tuesday to sound them out on holding an emergency OPEC meeting that would try to stabilise prices in the present glut.

The OPEC leader, consulted with Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani in Riyadh, the Saudi press agency said, and was due to visit Qatar and Kuwait later Tuesday or Wednesday.

Dr. Oteiba's unexpected visits followed a cut in heavy crude prices Monday by Venezuela, one of the 13 members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), and reports from OPEC sources that the group might meet by mid-March. Venezuela acted after slack demand and world over-supply forced unilateral price cuts last month by Iran and non-OPEC producers Egypt and Mexico. Meanwhile industry sources say Britain is likely to cut North Sea oil prices this week.

The official Saudi press agency

quoted Dr. Oteiba as saying Tuesday he would convene an emergency meeting if a majority of OPEC members wanted one ahead of the next scheduled ministerial talks in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

The Saudis, by far the biggest exporters, are the key to any OPEC accord.

Their alone are wealthy enough to be able to take an appreciable volume out of the surplus-ridden market to try to defend OPEC prices, currently aligned on a benchmark of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude.

Gulf oil sources say the Saudis have allowed their actual output to fall to just over seven million barrels daily, as customers cannot market all their entitlements except at a loss.

But the Saudis appear to have

million, as recession, conservation and the use of other fuels have slashed demand.

hitherto resisted pleas for a formal cut in their official ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily—Libya wants

The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts an abnormally low seasonal build-up of refiners' stocks this summer. OPEC had counted on the annual stockbuild to push demand up this year.

Japan to take new trade measures

TOKYO (R) — Japan will work out new measures to curb growing trade friction before meeting its major trading partners at the summit of industrialised nations in France next June, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday.

He was speaking to reporters after a cabinet meeting at which Japanese ministers were told that any delay in such steps could lead to a collapse of the international free trade system.

The head of a Japanese trade mission to Washington last week, Masumi Esaki, told the cabinet that U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the time for negotiations has passed and Japan must act now.

Japan has come under increasing criticism for not going far enough in measures to open the Japanese market to imports, and recent moves to dismantle non-tariff barriers received only scant welcome from the west.

British Labourites propose alternative economic plan

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party Tuesday urged the government to abandon its economic strategy and put forward its own plan for a multi-billion-sterling boost to the economy.

Labour's spokesman on economic affairs, Peter Shore, announced the plan one week before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, presents his annual budget.

He said the nine-billion-sterling (\$16.5-billion) scheme would create 500,000 new jobs in a year. Labour's eventual target is 2.5 million new jobs in five years, thus reducing dole queues to less than one million. Unemployment is now more than three million.

Mr. Shore, in a detailed declaration of Labour's economic thinking, said that for three years Britain had slid steadily down the slope of economic decline and many people had experienced the humiliation of unemployment for the first time.

"Yet not the least affront to which the British people have been subjected is to be repeatedly lectured that there is no alternative to the very policies which are accelerating the pace of decline," Mr. Shore said, adding:

"It is not true. There is an alternative. It can work and we must make it work."

The measures proposed by Labour include:

— one billion sterling (\$1.85 billion) on capital projects including construction and transport, — £3.5 billion (\$6.5 billion) on the welfare state, pensions and other benefits and job training, — £4.5 billion (\$8.5 billion) on measures to reduce industry's costs, including cuts in sales and payroll taxes. Labour would also cut interest rates, allow sterling to depreciate, restore exchange controls, tax banks, raise income tax thresholds and increase taxes paid by higher income earners.

Romania vies with West

Swiss bank raps Bucharest for defaulted debt payment

ZURICH (R) — Romania was strongly criticised by a Swiss bank Tuesday for failing to pay money owed on a number of recent foreign currency deals as the country sought to delay repayments of debts to Western banks.

Banking sources in Frankfurt said Romania was seeking to postpone repayment on 80 per cent of the several billion dollars of debts owed to Western commercial banks from 1981 and falling due this year.

Bankers estimate that arrears on all Romanian commercial debts to the West total about \$1.2 billion from 1981, with a further \$1.8 billion falling due this year.

But Franz Galliker, the general manager of the Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich, said his bank would refuse to agree to any rescheduling of Romania's debts until it honoured its foreign exchange contracts.

Mr. Galliker, answering questions at a press conference, accused the Romanians of using "wild West methods" and said their behaviour was unacceptable.

The Swiss Bank Corporation was still owed about \$10 million on outstanding spot foreign exchange transactions, and other major Swiss and foreign banks had also had a similar experience, he said.

"We gave them the Swiss francs on one day, and did not get the promised dollars the next," he said.

The Swiss Bank would refuse to discuss any rescheduling of Romanian debts until the amounts outstanding on the foreign exchange transactions and on current account overdrafts were repaid. Mr. Galliker said, without giving details.

He said the bank had made representations to Romanian authorities about the foreign exchange transactions through diplomatic and other channels.

Nigerians queue for water

LAGOS (R) — Nigerians were queuing for water and petrol Tuesday on the fifth day of a national electricity and gas workers' strike as Lagos radio announced the suspension of all Nigeria Airways flights because of industrial action by air traffic controllers.

Hit by water supply cuts because of the failure of electric pumping equipment, hospitals were telling visitors to bring their own. Water tanks were being besieged by people with tin cans, buckets and washing bowls.

Many petrol stations in Nigeria, one of the world's major oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators to supply electricity for fuel pumps.

Oil glut clogs Suez Canal expansion programme

EGYPT — An oil glut which has caused tanker traffic to decline worldwide has led Egypt to re-examine plans to make the Suez Canal wider and deeper, according to Egyptian officials.

Egypt's Suez Canal Authority (SCA) last year completed a giant expansion project to let the international waterway take tankers of up to 150,000 tonnes when laden with crude oil.

Plans had been drawn up for a second stage of the expansion programme to enable all but the very biggest tankers to pass through the 113-year-old canal, which crosses Egypt from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

But authority Chairman Mas-hour Ahmad Mashour says his experts are now studying whether to go ahead with this stage and other officials say it may be postponed.

The canal, nationalised in 1956, is the West's short-cut to the Gulf oilfields and the Far East and is expected to earn Egypt almost one billion dollars in foreign exchange this year.

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Mashour said the canal authority predicted that gulf oil

Reuter

would last at least 50 more years but oil demand in Europe would be constant or show a small decrease.

He did not expect demand to level with supply in the slumped international tanker market until 1987-88.

"This means we have to increase the cross-section of the canal by about 1988. The work can be done in about four years," he added, indicating that there was no great commercial pressure on the authority to go ahead with the expansion plans at once.

Mr. Mashour said the existing world fleet of tankers would be in operation for about 15 more years "so I don't think that in the long run it (the canal) will remain without any development."

But he declined to say when or whether the full second-stage plan would be implemented.

Dr. Ahmad Amar, head of planning and research at the canal authority, said that he personally

favoured putting off the second phase of development, which printed authority brochures say was originally scheduled for completion by mid-1983.

He said the canal's capacity was about 80 ships daily but only about 60 were currently using it.

It would now take all sizes of freighter "so we would be expanding the canal to capture the business of the very large supertankers," he said, adding that the authority had to assess whether it was worth spending heavily just to accommodate them.

The first stage of expansion had cost \$1.3 billion and, in terms of earth removal and dredging, involved far more work than the original excavation of the canal on the initiative of Ferdinand de Lesseps between 1859 and 1869.

Mr. Mashour said that the second stage of expansion would involve 40 per cent less work than phase one and would enable the canal to handle ships with a draught of up to 20 metres compared with 16 metres now.

The expansion programme began after the canal was reopened in 1975 in a bid to win back the oil trade lost after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

While the canal lay closed, oil companies built giant tankers big enough to show profits carrying crude round the southern tip of Africa.

Some of these are too big for the present canal. But Mr. Mashour said that, even without further enlargement, it can now take 40 per cent of the world's tankers when laden and 93 per cent of them when they are sailing in ballast.

Japan is pressing the authority to make up its mind about the second stage, since Japanese companies which worked on phase one have dredging and other equipment standing idle.

At current estimates, phase two would involve investment of around \$750 million. The Japanese would be expected to provide some 250 million of the 550-million-dollar foreign currency requirement in stages during development.

The World Bank and the European Investment Bank have been approached for the remainder and Mr. Mashour says he believes financing is no problem.

An alternative to a complete second-phase development is to carry out a series of smaller-scale

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firm on the prospect of lower U.K. interest rates, dealers said. At 1500 GMT the F.T. index was up 5.7 to 556.5.

News that the state-owned British National Oil Corporation proposes to cut its oil price by four dollars a barrel led to some nervousness in after hours trading, dealers said. Leading equities nevertheless closed with gains of up to 10p as in ICI at 328p, gaining encouragement from a firm Wall Street opening.

Gold shares were mixed, while U.S. and Canadian were firmer.

Government bonds closed with gains of up to ¾ point, but were below Tuesday's highs on the BNO oil price cut proposal and its implications for sterling, dealers said. The 15s of 1997, for example, ended at 106-½/107 compared with the opening 106-½/107 and a high 107-5/16 ½.

Among equities, even oils were firmer, with Shell and B.P. up 8p and 2p respectively. Unilever was up 5p following results, while Fisons gained 23p at 283p on press comment after Monday's figures.

Rio Tinto was up 20 p at 434 on a better than expected profits forecast.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.8225/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2243/46	Canadian dollars
	2.3740/50	West German marks
	2.6040/70	Dutch guilders
	1.8797/8800	Swiss francs
	43.60/62	Belgian francs
	6.0580/10	French francs
	1275.25/1276.00	Italian lire
	237.55/65	Japanese yen
	5.7830/50	Swedish crowns
	5.9850/70	Norwegian crowns
	7.9660/85	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	362.75/363.25	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:10 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:10 Local Programme
7:20 Special Programme on Morocco
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Soccer match
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Soccer match continued

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Management
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Season
9:00 Prince Regent
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
11:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
12:43 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 North by Sea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 French Pop Stars
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Story Time
18:30 Jibran Jibran
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:03 Evening Show

21:57 News Headlines

22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newswatch 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The London Bach 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Strictly Instrumental 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The King of Instruments 08:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 The Beverly Brooch 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newswatch 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 A Word in Edgeways 15:00 Radio Newswatch 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Musician at Large 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 The King of Instruments 7:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswatch 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Ploegman of the Moon 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 International Soccer Special 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 The Instrument Makers 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show

10:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:15 Feature: Space and Man 16:30 Now Music USA 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English; news, feature, Space and Man 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Agaba
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
17:50 Zurich (SR)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:40 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)

9:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

10:25 Copenhagen (SK)
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Kuwait (AF)
18:30 Cairo (EA)
18:40 Kuwait (Swissair)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:30 Cairo
19:45 Bahrain, Doha
20:15 Baghdad
21:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Youssef Sammour 256-48/63254 Hashem Sa'ad Mahmoud (Wadi Al Haddadeh)

Zarga:

Ghazi Al Roussan 82928

Irbid:

Mazin Abu Baker 74699

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Nairoukh 23672 Al Salam 36730 Al Kilani 43064 Fayez 61627 Al Ja'fari 72679

Zarga:

Al Shaker (—) Abu Leil (—)

Irbid:

Khazir 3085

TAXIS:

Asfour 23230 Khalid 23715 Al Shabid 21091 Rania 25095 Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37089 Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre

44283

Spanish Cultural Centre

24049

Turkish Cultural Centre

39777

Haya Arts Centre

65195

Al Hussein Youth City

67181

Y.W.C.A.

41793

Y.W.M.C.A.

64251

Amman Municipal Library

36111

University of Jordan Library

84355/84366

Service Clubs

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Luwaiid. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaiid 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64228

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23885

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at

Saudi riyal 101.3/101.7

Lebanese pound 71.1/72.1

Syrian pound 58.2/58.5

Iraqi dinar 648.3/658.3

SPORTS

European Cup resumes Wednesday

Breitner seeks a unique soccer double

LONDON (R) — West German soccer star Paul Breitner will resume his quest for a unique soccer double when the European Cup comes out of its four-month hibernation on Wednesday.

It is doubtful whether Breitner ever imagined that he could enjoy such a year as 1974 when he won a European Cup winners' medal with Bayern Munich and, just 51 days later, played in West Germany's World Cup winning team.

But the next few months could see Breitner do it all again. Bayern, European Cup winners from 1974-76, are among the favorites to reach this year's final in Rotterdam on May 26. Breitner and illustrious team-mate Karl-Heinz Rummenigge will need no reminding that the World Cup final will be staged 46 days later in Madrid.

Romanian champions Universitatea Craiova are the imm-

mediate European obstacle facing Breitner but Bayern have the talent and experience to build a match-winning lead in their first-leg quarter final tie on foreign soil. Breitner's ambitions are likely to arouse interest elsewhere, notably in Kiev, among the other European and World Cup hopefuls.

Neither trophy has gone to Eastern Europe but Soviet Union champions Dynamo Kiev, who meet England's Aston Villa in Simferopol, could end that famine in the European Cup.

Oleg Blokhin, Vladimir Besonov, Leonid Buryak and Anatoly Demyanenko will also be on duty in Spain where the Soviet Union are likely to be among the World Cup front-runners. Liverpool's Scottish triumvirate of Alan Hansen, Graeme Souness and Kenny Dalglish will be out to thwart their Kiev

rivals on two fronts.

The European Cup holders continue their defence of the trophy against Bulgarian visitors CSKA Sofia, whom they thrashed 6-1 at the same stage last season.

Even if they avoid one another at club level, the Liverpool and Kiev stars will come face to face in the World Cup when Scotland and the Soviet Union clash in Group Six in Malaga on June 22.

The remaining European Cup quarter final tie, between Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia and Anderlecht in Belgium, also has a World Cup flavour about it.

Red Star have a number of Yugoslav internationals in their ranks, including exciting midfielder Vladimir Petrovic, who could be one of the stars of the World Cup.

Anderlecht are likely to have at least six representatives in Spain, although defender Michel Renquin, a member of Belgium's 1980 European Championship runners-up team, will miss the tie in Belgrade through suspension.

The others are midfielders Frankie Vercauteren, Ludo Coeck, Spanish-born Juan Lozano and strikers Albert Cluytens and Willy Geurts.

After the second leg ties on March 17, the players of Bayern, Liverpool, Anderlecht and Dynamo Kiev should have their dreams of Rotterdam and Madrid intact.

The quarter-final ties of Europe's two other club competitions, the Cup-Winners' and UEFA Cups, also take on added significance in World Cup year.

Even without the injured David Kiplani, Cup-Winners' Cup holders Dynamo Tbilisi will be able to field five Soviet Union internationals against Legia Warsaw in Poland — Ramaz Shengelia, Alexander Chivadze, Vitali Daraseliya, Tengiz Sulakvelidze and Vladimir Gusaev.

Like Breitner, Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles is a man with a mission. He has a World Cup winners' medal from 1978 in his display cabinet and is seeking further honours with England's Tottenham this season.

Tottenham, still going strong in the first division championship race and English F.A. and League Cups, enter against West Germany's Eintracht Frankfurt in the Cup-Winners' Cup.

The incomparable little Argentine will also be a key man when his nation defends the World Cup in Spain.

Barcelona, who travel to East Germany to play Lokomotiv Leipzig, have a double reason for doing well.

Migueli, Alesanco and Quini are all likely to be on World Cup duty for the hosts and Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium will be the scene of the Cup-Winners' Cup final on May 12.

Real Madrid, six-time European Champions, will also be keen to give Spanish soccer a boost by winning the UEFA Cup. Real, who have a number of World Cup hopefuls in their lineup, including England's Laurie Cunningham and West German Uli Stielike, play hosts to Kaiserslautern of West Germany.

British team sets out to conquer Everest by new route

LONDON (A.P.) — A British team set out Monday on a new expedition to conquer Mount Everest, hoping to climb the world's tallest mountain via the untested "east-northeast" ridge.

The team, headed by explorer Chris Bonington, left London for Hong Kong en route to Tibet, where members hope to mount the attempt at the end of April, weather permitting. The climbing party will include four men, backed up by two base camp men.

The unclimbed east-northeast ridge is 8,230 meters high. Part way up the mountain, it joins the northeast ridge, a line attempted by earlier climbers.

"Very little is known about the east-northeast ridge," Bonington said. "We know that it is very long and very hard and there are a lot of rock towers. The Chinese sent an expedition up it in the mid-1970s, but they turned back at about 23,000 feet."

Everest was first conquered by Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and his Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay on May 29, 1953. The 8,848 meter peak had earlier claimed the lives of 11 climbers.

'Dirty Dozen' South African tour causes an international furore

LONDON (R) — An international furore over a South African tour by 12 rebel English cricketers intensified Tuesday with warnings from India and Pakistan that their planned cricket tours of England this summer are at risk.

Dubbed "the dirty dozen" in the House of Commons Monday, the Englishmen have arrived in Johannesburg over the past few days to play in a secretly-arranged series of matches, for sums reported at up to £40,000 each.

The British government and English cricket officials have reacted furiously to the tour of South Africa, which has been barred from international competition for the past 12 years because of its apartheid (race segregation) policies.

The officials fear the tour may prompt a boycott by black nations of this year's Commonwealth Games in Australia and that this could lead to further political upheaval in the run-up to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

In New Delhi Monday the secretary of the Indian Cricket Control Board, A.W. Kamandikar, said India would have to pull out of its planned tour of England in May if the rebel cricketers were left in the English team.

India is a long-time foe of apartheid and England's recently-ended tour of India was at one stage in jeopardy because of the inclusion in the English party of Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook, who both had sporting links with South Africa.

In Karachi, Arif Abbasi, secretary of the Pakistan Cricket Control Board, said Pakistan would raise objections if any of the 12 players touring South Africa were included in a test team on his country's tour of England this summer.

The New Zealand Cricket Council's chairman, Bob Vance, said in Wellington Tuesday that the English players' decision to tour South Africa "would surely lead to a hardening of attitudes by some cricketing countries against South Africa."

The opposition Labour Party's sports spokesman, Gerald Kaufman, described the rebel cricketers as "the dirty dozen" and told parliament they had sold themselves for "blood-covered Krugerrands."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—My trouble is that I have a liberate partner. He reads bridge books constantly, and is always coming to me with new ideas. His latest is about suit-preference signals. He is convinced that every card played, even the opening lead, has suit preference connotations. We are getting more and more confused on defense. Perhaps a word from you will put us on the right track.—D. Burton, Buffalo, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—When your partner is the leader, more often than not, he needs to know how you like the suit he has led. Do you want him to continue the suit if he keeps the lead or when he regains the lead, or would you like him to shift? The way to tell him is, customarily, by playing a high card if you want him to continue, and a low card if you want him to shift. If partner is going to treat both a high and a low card as some sort of suit preference signal, how can you possibly get across the very simple and basic message that you want

him to continue the suit he has led?

On opening lead, similar logic applies. Suit preference is the last thing you take into account when you are trying to select a lead. Your opening lead tells partner about your length and strength in the suit led. Thus, the lead of a relatively high card, such as an eight or seven, is probably top-of-nothing and may suggest a short suit; the lead of a low card, conversely, is usually fourth-best or third-best from an honor.

However, I can think of circumstances where an opening lead would have leading implications. For instance, suppose that your partner opened with a preemptive bid of three diamonds and the opponents reached a contract of four spades. Against this, your partner leads the two of diamonds. Obviously, that cannot be his fourth-best card in the suit. Therefore, partner is making an unusual lead, and trying to convey a message to you with it. Probably, he wants you to shift to the lower-ranking side suit, in this case clubs, when you gain the lead, or, perhaps, give him a ruff in one of the side suits. You should be able to work out from your holding what he wants.

60 year-old Emil Zatopek to run in Frankfurt marathon

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovak triple gold medalist at the 1952 Olympics, will take part in a marathon race in Frankfurt in May, the SID Sports News Agency reported Tuesday.

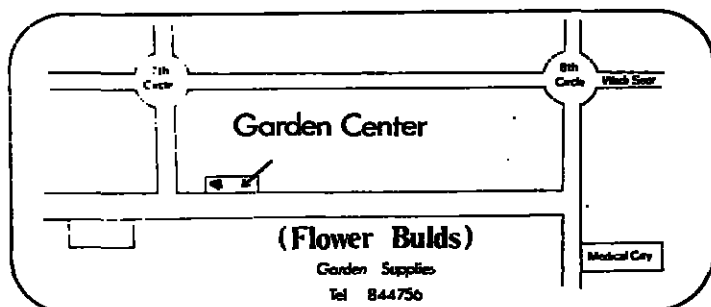
Zatopek, 60 later this year, is one of 5,000 entrants organizers expect to participate in the May 23 Frankfurt-Hoechst marathon — 2,000 more than in last year's inaugural race.

The organisers told a news con-

ference that Tony Sandoval, winner of the U.S. 1980 Olympic qualifying marathon, was virtually certain to be among the starters.

Zatopek, winner of the 10,000 metres gold medal at the 1948 London Olympics, completed an unmatched athletics treble at the 1952 Helsinki Games when he won the 5,000, 10,000 and marathon.

He was a strong supporter of reformist leader Alexander Dubcek



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A ride into Brazil's Valley of Death

By Oliver Wates
Reuters

CUBATAO, Brazil—About 3,000 babies were born in Cubatao, near Sao Paulo, last year. Twelve of them were born dead, with the brain missing — a notoriously rare deformity known as anencephalia.

Officials in this Brazilian town say these are just the more horrifying cases of deformed births here. The cause, officially unproven, seems obvious at a glance.

For Cubatao has the dubious distinction of being widely considered if not the world's most polluted town then at least one of the chief rivals. Twenty-three factories belch fumes into a poisonous, throat-catching cloud over the town, thousands of dead trees on the surrounding hills stand bare, occasional pools of dark effluent lie covered in scum or gently smoking.

In 1975 a presidential decree declared Cubatao an "area of critical pollution." Since then foreign journalists and television crews have made the town infamous, but little, if any, improvement is visible here.

"There have been isolated results, but in terms of the whole, things have got worse," declared local councillor Florivaldo Cajé.

Cubatao, which has about 90,000 inhabitants, lies just inland from Brazil's biggest port, Santos, at the foot of the 750-metre Sierra do Mar mountain range.

From a business point of view it is ideally sited for industry — close to Santos, 40 kilometres from Brazil's economic centre, Sao Paulo, with good roads, plenty of

water and next to a big hydro-electricity plant.

But from the ecological point of view it has its faults. The lie of the land combines with the predominantly cloudy weather to make the site a natural trap for fumes and toxic gases emitted by the factories, according to Mr. Cajé.

Protests at the levels of pollution — atmospheric, liquid and solid — began about six years ago but were mainly dismissed by the companies involved as left-wing agitation, he said. In 1978 one chemical factory was closed down after two workers died from poisoning.

But it was the discovery of abnormally high rates of deformities among the people of Cubatao which really gave the town its reputation.

"Today it's a national affair, an international affair, because we have been visited by newspaper and television men from the whole world, except the Iron Curtain countries," Mr. Cajé told Reuters.

Town officials say there are no accurate statistics of the deformities. But they vie with their critics in quoting horror stories — of babies born without limbs or organs, of rates of "natural" abortions several times above the average, of high incidence of diseases

such as muscular dystrophy.

According to council health officer Alberto Pessoa de Souza, the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that anencephalia should occur once in 5,000 births in a country such as Brazil. Cubatao had 12 cases out of 3,000 births last year, he said. "It really is alarming."

Though few people seem to doubt the connection between the pollution and the high deformity rate, council officials insist that it has yet to be proven.

"I am the health authority of the municipality, so what I say I have to be able to prove in court because I have a legal responsibility," Mr. Pessoa de Souza said.

For Mr. Cajé, who heads the opposition on the council, the case is clear. "No urban conglomeration with 90,000 inhabitants in any part of this planet, however poor, miserable, incestuous they are, shows such a frightful number of congenital malformations," he said. "What Cubatao has different from other towns in Brazil is pollution."

Once the most obvious pollutant in the town, the state steel works Cosipa has installed special equipment and no longer pours out a stream of poisonous red smoke. Other plants have also taken some steps but neither council nor opposition consider them sufficient and the general effect is unchanged.

And at least four new plants are planned for Cubatao in the near future, including an aviation fuel plant to be built by the state oil company Petrobras, according to Mr. Cajé.

The offending petrochemical companies, however, late last year produced a plan in conjunction with the Sao Paulo state government, designed to render obsolete Cubatao's nickname as the "Valley of Death."

Entitled "Valley of Life," the proposal involved moving the 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants of the worst affected area, a muddy slum called Vila Parisi, into new

houses away from the factories at government expense.

The "Valley of Life" plan, which includes voluntary installation by factories of anti-pollution equipment, has met an initially favourable reaction from

Spain's tragic deaths

MADRID (R) — Spanish children who have consumed toxic cooking oil are dying of old age.

Their skins hard and shiny, the passages of their lungs and veins blocked by scar tissue, some 12-year-olds have had 60 years of their biological lives telescoped into six months, according to scientists here and abroad. Heart and lung trouble, even such a normally benign problem as a common cold, have proved fatal to them.

Since last May, when eight-year-old Jaime Vaqueiro died of what seemed at the time to be an odd type of pneumonia, more than 250 Spaniards, many of them children, have been killed by poisoned cooking oil sold illegally door-to-door and at outdoor markets.

Doctors have little hope for the dozens of others under intensive care and for the dozens who will probably replace them in coming weeks and months.

"We are in a trap that seems to have no exit," said Dr. Gertrudis de la Fuente, one of the country's leading biochemists.

As the disease has developed, new stages, all believed unprecedented in medical history, have appeared, bringing new questions and few answers.

For months, researchers believed they had established that rapeseed oil treated with aniline to mark it for industrial use was the outbreak. But subsequent work has shown other oils to be more toxic.

A family in Bilbao sent in samples of the oil they were using to the national testing centre. When it was established that the oil contained no rapeseed or aniline they

government officials.

But Mr. Cajé says the plan shifts all the responsibility onto the state and is vague about enforcement of pollution controls. His Democratic Movement Party (PMD) has drawn up alternative proposals including a ban on all new factories, enforcement of internationally-accepted emission levels and an ecological levy on company profits.

Town officials and councillors of the pro-government Social Democratic Party (PDS) also want action.

"Just removing the population of Vila Parisi does not solve the problem," Mr. Pessoa de Souza said. "The use of adequate anti-pollution equipment is fundamental, at least to bring it down to tolerable levels."

For PDS councillor Romeu Magalhães, the factories should themselves be responsible for pollution control. "The industry produces enough resources to put a stop to the pollution and still have plenty of profit left," he said.

Local officials are fairly powerless. Brazil's military-led government declared Cubatao an area vital to national security because of the factories and took it under direct control, appointing the mayor.

The Brazilian government and the World Bank are starting a two-year project this year to control liquid pollution and monitor atmosphere pollution in Cubatao.

The council is pinning its hopes on two studies being carried out by Sao Paulo University scientists. If it can prove that certain pollutants are causing deformities, the council can force the culprit to close down or install adequate equipment, according to Mr. Magalhães.

The research will also provide the first reliable data on the health of Cubatao's relatively poor population.

But no results are expected soon and Cubatao continues heavily polluted. Ecologists have also begun complaining that the town's fumes are destroying flora and fauna on the mountain range above.

And according to Mr. Cajé, some factories are becoming endangered from landslides, caused by the death of the vegetation.

"I don't know if Cubatao is the most polluted place in the world but I have talked to journalists who have come here from West Germany, Japan, France, The Netherlands, Britain, The United States, and none of them had seen anything like this," he said.

An early theory that the free radicals caused the body's immune system to destroy the damaged cells has been discarded after further investigation. Instead, researchers now have clear evidence that the cells reacted by building scar tissue around the damage, blocking organs and passageways in a manner very reminiscent of the ageing process.

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are under fine aspects and can make beneficial plans for the days ahead. Make whatever changes necessary to attain your goals. Use modern methods.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can advance more readily if you consult higher-ups for the information you need. Accept an invitation and have fun.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some higher-ups can give the support you need in a new project. Strive for greater efficiency in regular routines.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good time to contact an influential person which could be profitable. Be sure to handle money problems wisely.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be certain to keep promises made to others. Come to a better accord with the one you love. Relax tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show a more cooperative spirit with associates and listen to what they have to suggest before stating your own views.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to coordinate your efforts more intelligently with co-workers and get excellent results. Improve your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show your talents to the right people. Engage in amusement activities during your spare time and relieve tensions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Adopt a different attitude at home and establish more harmony there. Don't neglect important business matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can now make progress in your line of endeavor today by being more active and more sure of yourself.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may have to make some changes if you want to improve your monetary standing. Use common sense.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) One who does not agree with you in a business matter has to be won over before you get the results you want.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan what you should do to make your environment more charming. A new project you have in mind needs to be studied.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need special guidance and much education to be successful. There's a strong need for the company of others in order to express self fully. Teach to listen to what others have to say before taking any action.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Fischerform puppets: useful to develop young imaginations



NUREMBERG (INP) — "Let's pretend that I am you" — a typical sentence for a child, since children love slipping into other roles. They love role playing and they need this transformation since it helps them to learn to feel sympathy for others and understand their problems. At the same time, they exercise their imaginations and, as such, expand their play sphere.

Experiences of this kind are made possible by "Fischerform" puppets available in individual elements for do-it-yourselfers. Even the faces are pencilled on by the children themselves and can be erased again if the next role to be played involves an astronaut instead of a princess.

According to the information provided by the toy industry in the Federal Republic of Germany, imports of foreign toys rose in the period from January to Aug. 1981 by 29 per cent to DM 688 million, while German exports only increased by 9.1 per cent to DM 46.3 million. The industry association in Nuremberg emphasised that the situation in the German toy industry has improved. The association went on to say that in the first half of 1981 production increased by nearly 7 per cent to DM 685.9 million. The toy industry has shown a strong tendency towards adult games, bobby articles and other leisure time items.

Those unseemly ads

PEKING (R) — Some Chinese advertisements are using sex to attract attention and certain foreign posters on display in Peking are unsuitably worded, according to letters published in an official newspaper.

The Guangming Daily printed a letter from a railway worker complaining that a magazine had published an advertisement of "a curvaceous woman with flowing hair exposing her breasts."

The railway worker declared: "If all advertisements were like this, the effect on social mores would certainly not be good."

Another letter complained about an advertisement for foreign watches at Peking railway station which said: "Welcome to Peking."

"Who is doing the welcoming? The advertiser? As a Chinese, I feel very hurt about this," said the reader, an official in the national city planning bureau.

China introduced regulations last week banning "reactionary, obscene, unsightly or superstitious" advertisements.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUMEA

ILETT

NILJEG

GAYMIB

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUOTA LEECH EMBALM JOYOUS

Answer: What color could the blouse possibly be? — "SO BLUE"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

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"Are you sure you don't want to go in? You treat all of your coins as if they were rare."

Peanuts



WORLD

Bonn expresses displeasure over Begin's attack on Schmidt

BONN (R) — West Germany has expressed its "regret and displeasure" to Israel over a personal attack on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Bonn foreign ministry said Tuesday.

A ministry spokesman said Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Ben-Ari was summoned to the foreign ministry last Friday and informed of Bonn's displeasure over a statement issued last week by the Israeli Prime Minister's office.

In the statement, Mr. Begin said Mr. Schmidt should follow the example of his predecessor Willy Brandt and go down on his knees at the site of the wartime Jewish ghetto in Warsaw "to plead forgiveness for what his people and national-socialist (Nazi) rule did to my people."

The row erupted after Mr. Schmidt was reported in an Israeli newspaper as saying he would not visit Israel until Mr. Begin apologized for a series of personal attacks last year.

Bonn denied the report, but the Israeli leader took it up and said in his statement that he would not apologize.

The two sides had agreed not to publicise last Friday's demarche, which the ministry spokesman declined to describe as a protest, but confirmed it after it was leaked Tuesday.

West German diplomatic sources said Bonn did not want to exacerbate matters by waging a public argument. An Israeli embassy spokesman confirmed the West Germans have expressed their displeasure to the ambassador but declined further details.

Last June, during the Israeli election campaign, Mr. Begin ac-

used Chancellor Schmidt of serving faithfully in the German army which helped to wipe out European Jews.

The attack came shortly after Mr. Schmidt had spoken, during a visit to Saudi Arabia, of a West German commitment to the Palestinian people.

Mrs. Renger, deputy speaker in parliament and a member of the chancellor's Social Democratic Party, said on radio she hoped a visit to Israel planned this spring by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would help clear up misunderstandings and differences of view.

There was a court handed down two life sentences and acquitted the rest in 1979. The state prosecutor appealed against the decision.

One of the two given life was Ermanno Buzzi, accused of having built the bomb which was left in a dustbin in the Piazza Della Loggia in this northern town shortly before it went off during the rally in May, 1974.

Buzzi was strangled by two right-wing detainees in the top-security jail of Novara in April last year.

Brescia Mayor Cesare Trebeschi, one of whose cousins was killed in the bombing, said Tuesday's decision "represents a failure for the judicial authorities."

State Prosecutor Domenico Apicella announced a new appeal against the court's decision.

S. Africa opens inquest into union leader's end

JOHANNESBURG (R) — An inquest opened Tuesday into the death of a white trade union official who was found hanged in his cell at Johannesburg security police headquarters.

A lawyer representing the family of 28-year-old Neil Aggett asked for permission to inspect the cell where he died and to talk to people detained with him.

No decision on the request was made by Magistrate Laurens de

Kock before he adjourned the hearing until April 13 without hearing any evidence.

Dr. Aggett, an official of the Food and Canning Workers Union whose membership is mainly black, died last month. His family have refused to accept a police statement that he committed suicide.

The death of Dr. Aggett, who was detained without trial last November under anti-terrorist laws, has angered South African blacks and white liberals.

He is the 46th person, and the first white, to die while being detained since detention without trial was introduced in 1963, according to civil rights groups.

Security police said he had taken his own life but his family and friends said they did not believe Dr. Aggett would commit suicide.

Two weeks ago veteran opposition politician Helen Suzman told parliament Dr. Aggett had been subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment during his detention but government ministers denied the allegations.

S. Korea grants amnesty to dissident leader Kim

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's leading dissident, Kim Dae-jung, will have his life sentence for sedition cut to 20 years under a presidential amnesty to mark the anniversary of the fifth republic Wednesday, the government announced Tuesday.

Mr. Kim, once a presidential contender himself, is among 2,863 being granted amnesty by President Chun Doo-hwan to eliminate the scars of the turbulent 1980 student riots and Kwangju armed uprising.

Mr. Kim, a Roman Catholic, was sentenced to death by a military court in September, 1980, after being found guilty of planning to overthrow the government by force through fomenting student riots and rebellion in the provincial capital of Kwangju.

President Chun, a former army strongman, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment in January, 1981, shortly before he became the first foreign president to be invited to the White House by President Reagan.

Despite opposition party demands the government declined to lift the eight-year ban on political activity imposed on 567 former politicians in September, 1980.

The government said in the announcement it had decided to exclude from the amnesty those guilty of corrupt acts while in public office, and the organisers of violent crimes, fraud and extortion.

All but 198 of those being gra-

nted amnesty have been convicted for ordinary criminal acts.

Seventeen people still in jail for involvement in the Kwangju uprising will have their sentences reduced, while 125 already released will have their civil rights restored.

Twelve co-defendants jailed with Kim Dae-jung will also receive more lenient treatment and Kim Kye-won, the former presidential secretary implicated in the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in October, 1979, will have his sentence halved to 10 years.

Anti-nuclear protests to greet Reagan in Bonn

BONN (R) — West Germany's anti-nuclear peace movement plans to stage a huge demonstration against U.S. policy when President Reagan visits Bonn for a NATO summit in June, spokesmen for various groups involved said Tuesday.

Although plans are at an early stage, some organisers hope the June 10 rally will match the Bonn peace demonstration last October that attracted 300,000 opponents of NATO proposals to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

West Germany, keen to stress its commitment to the Western alliance, persuaded its NATO allies last month to hold the summit in Bonn instead of in Brussels as tentatively scheduled.

But already Bonn is showing signs of concern that the move

Court acquits neo-fascists

BRESCIA, Italy (R) — An appeal court Tuesday acquitted all nine suspected Italian neo-fascists accused of a 1974 bombing which killed eight people and injured over 100 at an anti-fascist rally.

After their first trial lasting over a year, a court handed down two life sentences and acquitted the rest in 1979. The state prosecutor appealed against the decision.

One of the two given life was Ermanno Buzzi, accused of having built the bomb which was left in a dustbin in the Piazza Della Loggia in this northern town shortly before it went off during the rally in May, 1974.

Buzzi was strangled by two right-wing detainees in the top-security jail of Novara in April last year.

Brescia Mayor Cesare Trebeschi, one of whose cousins was killed in the bombing, said Tuesday's decision "represents a failure for the judicial authorities."

State Prosecutor Domenico Apicella announced a new appeal against the court's decision.

Passengers overpower hijacker

MIAMI (R) — Passengers and crew on Monday overpowered a would-be hijacker armed with a petrol bomb as an airliner was landing in Miami after a flight from Chicago, airport officials said.

First reports said no-one was injured. The hijacker, believed to be a Cuban refugee, was taken into custody.

Robert Mills, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), said the United Airlines Boeing 727, with 92 passengers aboard, was making its final approach to Miami when an agitated passenger approached a stewardess and demanded to be flown to Cuba. "He said he had a bomb," Mr. Mills said. "He showed the stewardess a bottle he said was filled with a flammable substance and brandished a cigarette lighter."

The pilot agreed to fly to Havana, but said he had to refuel and the man was overpowered as the airliner was landing at Miami.

Bomb scare closes Tanzanian airport

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Agencies) Kilimanjaro Airport in northern Tanzania was closed Tuesday after a bomb scare aboard an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 airliner — the same type of plane that was hijacked on a domestic Tanzanian flight last Friday and forced to fly to England.

Airline officials said a passenger on board a flight from the capital Dar es Salaam to Kilimanjaro handed a stewardess a note that said there was a bomb on board.

Officials were not immediately certain whether the note was handed over while the plane was in the air or after it had landed at Kilimanjaro, which is near the town of Arusha and is named after nearby Mt. Kilimanjaro, highest peak in Africa.

The pilot ordered all passengers and baggage off the plane, the airport was closed and authorities began a search for explosives aboard the airliner.

The four armed hijackers of last Friday's domestic flight surrendered to British police at Stansted Airport, outside London, on Sunday afternoon after 26½ hours of negotiation. All 76 passengers and six crew were released safely.

The gunmen, claiming to belong to a revolutionary youth movement, had demanded the resignation of Tanzania's socialist leader, President Julius Nyerere.

Turkish media ridicule Papandreou's remarks

ANKARA (R) — Turkish newspapers carried front-page stories Tuesday on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's visit to Cyprus, accusing him of "delirium" and "provocation."

Government officials declined comment on Mr. Papandreou's three-day visit, which ended Monday, saying they did not want to enter into polemics.

Some said privately, however, they thought Mr. Papandreou's remarks while on the island had been intended for local consumption and had contradicted his earlier statements on the Cyprus problem.

The conservative daily Tercuman, referring to Mr. Pap-

andreou's call for international efforts to solve the Cyprus problem, had the headline: "Papandreou went on with his delirium yesterday."

The new independent daily Gunes had the headline: "Papandreou continues his provocation."

The independent daily Milliyet carried a front-page colour cartoon showing missiles, on a launching pad the colour of the Greek flag, aiming at Cyprus.

Gunes carried a colour cartoon by Turkey's best-known cartoonist, Bedri Koruman, showing Mr. Papandreou on a donkey, holding high a cross and saying: "I am launching a crusade."

Peking strikes tough note in relations with America

PEKING (R) — China, returning to the attack in its dispute with the United States over arms sales to Taiwan, insisted Tuesday it did not fear the consequences if Sino-American relations were harmed.

A commentary by the New China News Agency restated China's view that continued arms sales could lead to an unspecified "retrogression" in relations, which it said were now at a critical point.

"It is China's hope that such a retrogression will not occur," the unsigned commentary said, "but if such a situation is forced upon China, it virtually can do nothing to help. Again, for China, that isn't something too awful to conceive."

The agency said that China, although poor, was in a better position than any other country to survive.

The commentary indicated that China might be flexible in the short term over the arms sales, but said that retrogression would occur if the Americans insisted on a long-term policy of selling arms to the nationalists on Taiwan.

It said the dispute had developed to a point where China had been forced into a corner without any options.

"The position of China remains to be striving for the best and preparing for the worst," the agency said.

Secret talks have been held in Peking on the dispute since Washington announced in January that it would continue to supply Taiwan with the F-5E fighter that it already has, while denying it more advanced weapons.

China opposes all such sales, although it had grudgingly tolerated them after the United States and China normalised relations in 1979.

Tuesday's commentary gave no hint of any progress in the current talks.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet couple barge into U.S. embassy

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet couple crashed their way into the U.S. embassy in Moscow by car Tuesday in the latest of a series of such incidents, embassy officials said. The man and the woman, both apparently in their 30s, discussed undisclosed grievances with U.S. consular officials and after about five and a half hours left the embassy and drove off in a taxi. Embassy officials refused to identify the couple or say what they wanted. But the man told Western reporters as he left the embassy compound with the woman that he was from the Ukrainian city of Lvov. As he boarded a taxi he said he was going to the Moscow prosecutor's office, but did not elaborate. The couple drove past Soviet guards through partly-closed gates at the embassy early in the morning, badly damaging their car.

India protests harassment in Dacca

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — India on Monday strongly protested to Bangladesh over what it described as the "blatant intimidation and harassment" of its high commissioner in Dacca by intelligence personnel. In a protest note to the Bangladesh foreign ministry, the Indian government described the alleged surveillance and harassment of high commissioner Mukund Dubey as "highly reprehensible," an official spokesman reported. The protest followed an incident last Thursday when Mr. Dubey's car was tailed by some officials of the national security intelligence agency. Bangladesh news reports alleged that the Indian high commissioner "manhandled" an intelligence officer who was shadowing him.

Prince Philip leaves India for Sri Lanka

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, left here Tuesday morning for the island nation of Sri Lanka. The prince, husband of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, is on a 10-nation tour in his capacity as head of the World Wildlife Fund. He toured a game preserve near Jaipur, India's "Pink City" about 200 kilometres to the southwest, on Sunday and visited Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President N. Sanjiva Reddy here on Monday.

Front Line fugitive arrested

TURIN (R) — Anti-terrorist police said Monday they had arrested a woman guerrilla who escaped from prison in northeast Italy after accomplices bombed a hole in the jail wall last January. They said Marina Premoli, 41, an ex-teacher who joined the Front Line guerrilla group, was recaptured in Turin Sunday. She was one of four guerrillas who escaped from Rovigo Women's Prison when a commando blasted the prison with explosives and fought off guards with machine-guns. One of the three fugitives still at large is Susanna Ronconi, a former Red Brigades leader alleged to have taken part in the 1978 kidnap and murder of statesman Aldo Moro.

Uganda expels Western correspondent

NAIROBI (R) — The Ugandan government has expelled the last Western correspondent based in Kampala, Australian Trent O'Keefe, ordering him to leave the country immediately. Mr. O'Keefe, 27, was the last of a series of Western correspondents expelled by the government of Dr. Milton Obote, which has shown signs of increasing irritation with what it regards as hostile Western reporting of Uganda. Contacted by telephone from Nairobi, Mr. O'Keefe said he had been handed a letter saying he must leave Uganda "with immediate effect." The action follows the cancellation of his press accreditation last month. Mr. O'Keefe worked as part time correspondent for several major Western news organisations including Reuters and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Britain declares war on computer snoopers

By Alison Maitland
Reuter

LONDON — The British government has moved to stamp out "computer snoopers" after millions of people read all about a politician's finances and private life in their daily newspaper.

The London Sun, best known for its bare-breasted pin-ups and racy sex scandals, paid a firm of private detectives £500 (£900) to search confidential computer files on left-wing Labour Member of Parliament Michael Meacher.

The paper said it chose Mr. Meacher because he was trying to push a bill through parliament to end the snooping.

Fortunately for Mr. Meacher, he emerged from the investigation unblemished on every count. There were no debts, no extramarital affairs and no criminal record.

But the dossier prompted a swift government response. "We do regard legislation as urgent," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told parliament.

Two days later Deputy Interior Minister Timothy Raison outlined plans for a voluntary code of practice to govern data banks and an independent team to investigate complaints.

Mr. Raison said anyone with a computer bank would be obliged to register and it might be made a criminal offence to disclose information to unauthorised people.

The proposals met with scepticism from civil rights groups who have campaigned for data protection for 10 years.

Sweden introduced privacy laws more than a decade ago and the United States, West Germany, France and other nations have followed. Britain signed a European convention on data protection last year but cannot ratify it without legislation.

"Britain is one of the few West European countries that doesn't have a law," says Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties.

"The government have committed themselves in principle but there's no pledge on the timing."

Miss Hewitt wants the government to act immediately by backing the tougher bill proposed by Mr. Meacher.

"Complaints are just like the iceberg," she says. "We need a body that can initiate investigations and walk into companies and government departments and do spot checks."

There are thousands of private

and government data banks, some manual, some computerised, on everything from marital problems and mental illness to a person's credit rating, political sympathies or job record, says Miss Hewitt.

The police have files on 22 million people, over half the adult population, and some contain details of participation in non-subversive political activities such as anti-nuclear or anti-apartheid demonstrations, she says.

Criminal records and social services files are strictly confidential but anyone who can imitate authority and knows the right telephone numbers — such as ex-policemen or private detectives with friendly police contacts — could obtain them.

Moreover, she says, information is frequently inaccurate and the individual concerned is unlikely to be able to correct it.

In one case a farmer convicted of a minor motoring offence was banned from driving for two years because a computerised motoring record showed he had 11 previous convictions.

In fact, says Miss Hewitt, he had only one and the vehicle licensing centre had confused him with someone else. But the magistrates did not believe him and it took

nearly two years to get the ban quashed in the courts.

The civil rights campaign for data protection laws has had an unlikely ally in businessmen, who fear they are losing contracts because foreign governments and multi-national companies do not trust Britain with confidential information.

The government treats this threat seriously.

"Breaches of personal privacy are likely to be rare," Mr. Raison told a conference on information technology. "Yet the potential damage to trade in the event of restrictions and embargoes being placed on the transfer of data to and from this country could be very great."

The medical profession, which regards confidentiality as an unbreakable principle, is also in the forefront of the campaign for data protection laws. The British Medical Association (BMA), which represents most of Britain's doctors, has refused to cooperate with a government project to gather the names, addresses and medical details of every child in the country from conception to school age.

The idea, to detect children's problems at an early stage, is laudable, says Dr. John Dawson,

head of the BMA's professional, scientific and international affairs division.

But as things stand there would be very few restrictions on who would have access to the information, he says.

Nor does the proposed legislation go far enough, he feels.

"We're still worried about the lack of a proper code of practice... we want to see that the registrar who is appointed has teeth to do the job properly," Dr. Dawson says. "We'll believe it when it happens."

The government has rejected calls for a compulsory code, saying it wants to impose the minimum burden necessary on the public and private sectors.

But for some the nightmare of "Big Brother" and his omniscient computer, created by George Orwell in his novel "1984," seems close to reality.

"We haven't got a single Big Brother computer but we're very, very near that," says Miss Hewitt.

"An awful lot of the consequences of '1984' are already with us. Decisions are made in secret about people's lives on the basis of information that the victim can't challenge and doesn't even know exists."

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Damascus says Hama residents demonstrate to support Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — One hundred thousand residents of the central Syrian city of Hama, some of a revolt last month by the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, demonstrated there Tuesday to denounce the brotherhood's "crimes," Damascus Radio reported. The state-run radio said that despite heavy rain, crowds gathered before the provincial governor's office to condemn the fundamentalist brotherhood's "ugly brutal crimes... against the homeland and innocent citizens" and voice support for President Hafez Al Assad. Official media said last week that security forces had crushed the rebellion in Hama, which has a population of about 200,000, and the situation there was calm.

Defence lawyer in Sadat murder faces contempt charge

CAIRO (R) — A defence lawyer at the trial of the alleged assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says the military supreme court has accused him of contempt of court. Abdul-Halim Ramadan, lawyer for Lt. Khaled Al Ismail, said a military court would hear his case on Wednesday, the day the assassination trial is due to resume. Mr. Ramadan told a press conference Monday the defence had filed a petition with the supreme constitutional court arguing against the military court's legality. He said he had been detained for more than 12 hours for interrogation by the military prosecutor who issued an indictment accusing him of "insulting the court."

U.S. museum pledges to resolve dispute with Israel

NEW YORK (R) — New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art has pledged to resolve a dispute with Israel on showing an exhibition of archaeological treasures from Biblical times to the Crusades. Several Jewish groups accused the museum of anti-Semitism after it was revealed last week that it had declined to sponsor directly a show from Israel because it would include exhibits from the Rockefeller Museum on the occupied West Bank. New York Mayor Edward Koch sent the museum an angry letter saying it was unfair to Israel and had bowed "to the fear of terrorism." Douglas Dillon, the chairman of the museum's board of trustees, said in a reply to Mr. Koch Monday that he had directed the museum to reconsider its position and "work out an arrangement satisfactory to the parties concerned."

British troops arrive in Israel for Sinai force

TEL AVIV (R) — British troops arrived in Israel Monday night for the first time since the state was born in 1948 to serve with the multi-national peace force that is to police Sinai. Britain is to contribute a headquarters staff of 35 to the 10-nation force which will patrol Sinai after Israel withdraws and hands back the peninsula to Egypt next month. An advance party of 10 was headed by the British contingent's commander, Lt.-Colonel Rodney Martin, and travelled straight to Eilat airport in North Sinai, where it is to be based.

Kabul denies Soviets use chemical weapons

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan Interior Minister Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi has denied what he called "baseless accusation of American imperialism" that chemical weapons were being used against anti-government rebels in Afghanistan. Radio Kabul has reported. The radio, monitored here, quoted Mr. Gulabzoi as telling journalists in Kabul that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union "have never used such weapons against anybody." It did not say when he talked to the journalists. Mr. Gulabzoi also accused the United States of providing chemical weapons to Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" who, he said, had poisoned thousands of children and youths.

سید محمد گل‌بزی